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"GARDEN and FARM"

Incorporated with Green's Fruit
Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S



Twenty-fourth Year.—No. 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Revived After Twenty-five Minutes Under Water.—The boys dived several times and finally Schaefer, after a dive, did not come up. His two companions dived for him again and again, and on the fifth dive Watson caught hold of him and brought him up. He was to all appearances dead and the two boys towed him ashore. It took them a good while to get him ashore, and as they thought him drowned they didn't hurry. When they reached the dock they decided to send for the coroner, but while they were discussing what to do Dr. G. E. Barney arrived in his steam launch. At first the doctor saw no signs of life, but on a close inspection he noticed the flutter of an eyelid and he began to work on the body. He and the two boys rolled Schaefer on a barrel. They worked his arms, breathed into his mouth and bathed him with ammonia, and in half an hour he came to. The boy was in the water twenty-five minutes after becoming unconscious, and Dr. Barney said it was the most remarkable case of resuscitation he had ever heard of.

Best Pile Remedy.—Written for Green's Fruit Grower.—Go to your drug store and get 10 cents worth of mullein leaves. (See that they are not too old.) Of these leaves make a tea. Steep in hot boiling water 15 or 20 minutes. Dose, A tablespoon of the leaves will make a cupful which is only one dose. Three such doses each day is a sure relief. Take before meals. If you want to get well, quit coffee and tobacco. Take cold baths mornings. Be temperate. Do not overeat. Quit eating much sweets. Have the bowels move once a day. If constipated, use injections of warm water into the bowels. Drink no vinegar or things very sour, and do not get overheated. I know what it is to suffer in this way, and am glad to be able to help my fellow sufferers, and do it free of charge.—J. J. J., Wash.

Home Uses for Lemons.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve bilious headache.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice is better than any drug or complexion powder for giving permanent clearness and beauty to the skin.

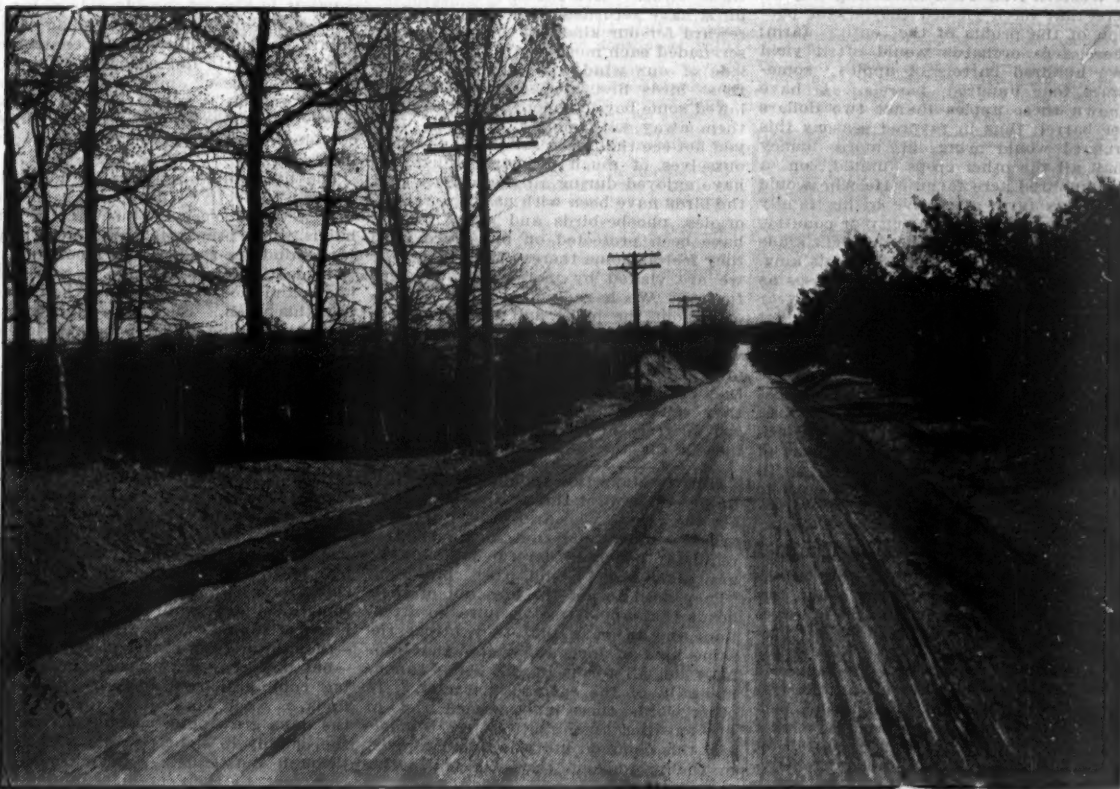
Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of insects.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It is not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

The juice of a lemon taken in hot water, on awakening in the morning, is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.—Philadelphia Record.

Watch Your Cats.

During this week and next the parent robins and other birds are bringing forth their young from the nests, and we suggest that people keep a strict guard over their cats during that time, until the young birds are able to fly out of danger's path.—Ontario County Journal.



Here is another photograph showing one of the numerous macadamized roads leading out of Rochester, N. Y. We feel that we cannot say too much on the subject of good roads since good roads are the principal thing needed to make this country exemplary to all the nations of the world. The law of New York state in regard to improving the highways should be an example for other states since it has given such good results here. New York state pays the larger portion of the road improvement tax. The county in which the roads are built pays a considerable portion, leaving but a small portion of the tax to be paid by the residents of the towns in which the roads are built.

Rules for Long Life.

Eight hours sleep.
Keep your bedroom windows open all night.
Have a mat at your bedroom door.
Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
Use no cold bath in the morning, but water at the temperature of the body.
Exercise before breakfast.
Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
(For adults.) Drink no milk.
Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
Exercise daily in the open air.
Live in the country if you can.
Watch the three Ds—drinking water, damp and drains.
Have change of occupation.
Take frequent and short holidays.
Keep your temper.

OPPORTUNITY.

"Master of human destinies am I;
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state.
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but these who doubt or hesi-
tate,
Condemned to failure, penury or woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—
I answer not, and I return no more."

Bothersome Bugs.

What the Bugs Cost.—Don't get frightened when told that somebody has estimated the loss from bugs in the United States every year as follows: The cinch bug, \$100,000,000; the grasshopper, \$90,000,000; the Hessian fly, \$50,000,000; the boll weevil and boll worm, which destroy the cotton plant, \$20,000,000, and the potato bug, \$9,000,000. There are others, but the pesky little things named above, according to this estimate, manage among themselves to dispose of about \$270,000,000 worth of property. Good comes from these pests. They make people active and progressive, and make it impossible for the shiftless to succeed. But we must all have spraying outfits.

The army worm, one of the most dreaded of the insect foes of the farmer, is a naked, striped caterpillar an inch and a quarter long. In May and June it makes its appearance in immense numbers, devouring wheat, oats and other grains and grasses. It climbs up the seed stalks and cuts off the heads. With a favorable succession of seasons it multiplies in geometrical ratio, and at last becomes so numerous as to necessitate migration in search of food. Then the army worms travel and feed day and night, inflicting enormous damage. It is from their mode of marching in armies at such times that their name is derived.

Egyptian Locust.—Everybody knows the grasshopper, which in the East is a

familiar but harmless insect. In parts of the West, however, it is a serious menace to agriculture, and in a "bad year" will easily do more than \$100,000,000 worth of damage. It is the true locust, celebrated in Biblical and other history, and in the United States ranks as the worst enemy of man, except the cinch bug. It is a foe most dreaded by farmers over extensive areas. Droughts they may combat by irrigation; from tornadoes they may take refuge in cellars, but before the march of swarms of grasshoppers they are helpless. The plague arrives, and as if by magic the crops are swept from the face of the earth.

Hessian Fly.—In the year 1776 the Hessian troops engaged by the British as auxiliaries, landed on Long Island. They brought straw with them for their horses, and in it were eggs of the insect which has since become known in the country as the Hessian fly. Three years later the pest began to make itself troublesome in the neighborhood of the landing place, and since then it has spread westward.

Barring the cinch bug, it is the worst enemy of the wheat, making its first appearance as a tiny maggot at the base of the young plant and sucking its juices. Eventually the plant is weakened and destroyed, and the maggot is transformed into a dark colored gnaw, closely resembling a small mosquito.

It's queer how many women act well till they go on the stage.

Apple Culture.

There are many farms on which is located a hilly or rocky field which it is difficult to cultivate. Such fields as this may often be profitably occupied by an apple orchard, if the soil is fertile. Even if the soil cannot be plowed a profitable apple orchard may be established by mulching the soil about each tree or stirring it with the spade or pick until the trees get firmly established. Apple trees require fertile soil, such as is demanded for corn or wheat growing. Always select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frosts. In planting an apple or other orchard, the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any delay or trouble in sighting or staking stakes, and after the trees are planted the ground is marked between the trees for planting corn, or potatoes, or other crops. Sometimes strawberries and other small fruits are planted between the trees of an apple or pear orchard. This may be well for two or three years, but it should not be continued much later. I know of many orchards in Western New York embracing only an acre that have yielded the largest portion of the profits of the entire farm; these acre orchards would often yield two hundred barrels of apples; sometimes four hundred barrels. I have known these apples to net two dollars per barrel; thus in favored seasons this orchard would bring in more money than all the other crops united, on a one hundred acre farm. He who would make his farm attractive to his family or his home, be it in the city or country, must surround it with the different kinds of fruit. Among these the apple is king. No fruit can be put to so many uses as the apple. It is in season almost the year round; the earliest apple coming at harvest time, and the latest apple keeping until harvest time, by proper care. No fruit is more wholesome than the apple; no tree is more beautiful in blossom than the apple. An apple tree which may be purchased for fifteen cents you would not have taken out of your garden for fifteen dollars, or a much larger sum after it had begun to bear its luscious crops.

J. H. Hale on Thinning Fruit.

It is the large, fine fruit that brings the profit; pays the mortgage, labor, fertilizer and cost of everything. It leaves the dollar where you are going to have the run out of it. To have high grade fruit we must thin. Have a thousand peaches and leave them all on the tree and you may have five half bushel baskets with 200 in each. You may throw away and still have five baskets of peaches. One may have not over forty-five or fifty peaches in it and be worth \$1.50 to \$2. The other baskets with 200 in will be worth 50 cents. Fine peaches will bring from ten to sixteen times as much. Besides, not weakening the tree as little peaches, which are nothing but seed, skin and wool. You have a law that will not allow you to sell milk which is more than so much water. We fruit growers have the advantage over every other producer; the more we water our stock the more they will pay us for it. And the more solids the less they pay us for it. Peaches that are 15 per cent. solids and 85 per cent. water are worth 50 cents, but those only 10 per cent. solids and 90 per cent. water are worth 25 cents. I say, do them with water; soak them, and this is easiest done by thinning and so getting large fruit full of water. I was speaking with a friend in an adjoining town yesterday about apples and peaches of an inferior quality that have gone to the market from this state and others with first class and inferior grades mixed in the same package. You understand that in manufacturing a thing there is not any standard price for damaged goods. When the manufacturer turns out damaged goods he is wise enough to keep them separate and sell them for whatever anybody will give. He means to have as few damaged goods as possible, however. We fruit growers have been producing a great many damaged goods, and then, instead of using good judgment and culling them out, we mix good ones with them and send them to market and sell the whole business for the price of damaged goods. We had to throw in the good ones. By proper thinning we can get the damaged goods down so we will not have more than 5 or 10 per cent. of inferior goods.

Borax cleans glasses and gives a polish to silver. One teaspoonful of Borax in a pint of warm water is a healing dressing for cuts, sores or wounds.



Sell the rooster in the barnyard
To the rooster on the vane,
"I'm a mighty knowing fellow
At predicting when 'twill rain.
"For I cast my eye upon you
And observe which way it blows,
Then I rouse the farmer's family
With my most sagacious crows."
So, to gain a reputation,
And to quaff of fortune's cup,
You will find the plan a good one—
Have a friend that's higher up.

Our Catbird.—At my Rochester home I have protected the birds, thus they have constantly increased in number, nesting in the trees and bushes about my house. The third year after my arrival at Rochester we were visited by a pair of catbirds, or northern mockingbirds as they are called by some. These catbirds were remarkably shy at first and made their presence known only on rare occasions, spending most of their time in hiding. They are more often seen in the swamps and woodlands than about dwelling houses in cities. Month by month we gained the confidence of these birds. Every year since these birds have returned each season and as reward for our kindness to them we are serenaded each morning from a tree outside of our window. Supposing when these birds first appeared we had allowed some boy to shoot them or to drive them away with stones or clubs. Can you not see that we would have deprived ourselves of much pleasure which we have enjoyed during all these years that the birds have been with us. The robins, orioles, phoebe-birds and many others have been protected on our place until they feel at home there. Thus each year we are visited by more of our bird friends. We have increased the shrubbery about the place and this of course has its effect in attracting birds. Birds will not resort to a treeless place. They love hedge rows, trees and shrubs where they can be somewhat retired and where they can find their food. Where there are no trees or shrubbery there are few insects for the birds to feed upon.

How to Make the Apple Orchard Profitable.—"The first thing to be done is to get the people who are owners of orchards to understand that an apple tree requires the same careful handling as any other crop," said the professor. "They need to get the idea out of their heads that apple trees require no attention, and to learn that they utilize the same kind of food and water that animals do, all forms of life being fundamentally of the same character. In other words, there is a common basis of life existing among all living beings—and this common unity is found to exist in the protoplasm (the living, active principle) of the cells which make up these beings. All work, therefore, whether it be the development of an apple, the secreting of milk, implies waste, and this waste is directly or indirectly that of protoplasm. The necessity of intelligent attention to this matter is at once apparent. If the orchard is to be productive in a commercial sense it must liberally feed and watered. This is, best and most economically done by good cultivation. Cultivation, then, is the first and fundamental principle which needs not even the exception to prove it a positive rule for successful orchard-keeping."

Get Rich.—"Everywhere are men and women of moderate means trying to get rich. They are not trying to make their homes better or to bring their children up with high ideals, but they are straining all their energies so that they may buy an automobile. Think of the darkened honor and the clouded ideals all because of a false idea. For one, I don't believe that success in life can be counted in dollars or in pounds sterling. Not all noble men are the rich ones. That which is eternal is not the institution but the ideas for which it stands, and the ideas that it perpetuates among men. To-day we have art and literature and a code of laws, all because there was once a Roman nation. The history of Rome is but a dream; her palaces and her civilization have gone; but her ideas of art and of government survive, and it is not the institution that is real; it is the idea."

A GREAT COMBINATION
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.
Publisher's price, \$1.60. We will have all papers sent to one or separated as desired one year for \$6.00.
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Getting the Best of the Scale.

The feeling of alarm that, a few years ago was universally felt on account of the rapid spread of the San Jose scale has given away to one of confidence that it can be controlled. But this feeling must not be allowed to breed indifference. The fight must be waged unceasingly, and the gardener must be on the alert at this season. From the very many specimens sent in for examination we can but conclude that this as well as other destructive scales are sadly abundant on very small private grounds where the state inspectors do not reach. It therefore behooves all to acquaint themselves with the condition of their fruit and ornamental trees. A spraying outfit is today as necessary a part of a garden equipment as is a spade.

The lime-sulphur-caustic soda wash, which was extensively tested by the New York Station in 1903, is found to be nearly as effective as the lime-sulphur-salt wash and is much easier to make. It is to be recommended for general use because it is also of considerable value in repressing early spring leaf-eating caterpillars, is quite effective in controlling peach leaf curl, and probably is a partial preventive of apple scab and some other fungous troubles. It will not, however, replace the bordeaux-arsenical combinations in preventing wormy apples.

The lime-sulphur-salt is undoubtedly the most effective. A report reaches us this week of serious burning of the hands while preparing the mixture, and we remind our readers of a recommendation made a few weeks ago to smear the hands and face with vaseline when handling this wash. Such a precaution will prevent burning.—American Gardening.

The Farmer's Advantage.—One of the advantages of a farmer's life, and a big one, too, is that nobody can turn him out of a job when work is slack and leave him to hustle in a new field or go hungry, says Medina Register. Independence is a priceless thing, and the farmer who enjoys as much of it as any other inhabitant on earth, does not always appreciate his advantage. He would if he once lost it, however, and had to go and ask someone else for the right to work for a living. Crops are sometimes poor, returns are rarely large, hours of summer work are long and hard—though for that matter no work is easy—but it is only an unusual and surprising combination of circumstances that finds a New York state farmer, when the days grow chill, without a food and fuel supply in sight to carry the family through the winter. Let farmers put this fact to their credit column when they feel like comparing their line of work with that of village and city.

Peach trees on rich soil have a tendency to get top-heavy branches extending too far from the trunk. This is especially noticed when the trees are well laden with fruit, when the branches are often broken. It has been my practice to give these older peach trees heroic treatment, cutting off from three to six feet of the ends of the branches and thinning out the weaker shoots; sometimes I have lost a partial crop of fruit by so doing, but the result has been that the trees have renewed their youth and vigor and have yielded a large crop of superior fruit for many years after. I see that our friend, J. H. Hale, is following the same method of cutting back peach trees in his large orchard in Connecticut, and he relates his experience in American Agriculturist. The cut accompanying this article indicates how peach trees that have borne four or five years or longer may be advantageously cut back.

Mushrooms.—Now and then a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower asks for advice about mushroom culture but as a rule we feel that our subscribers are not greatly interested in the subject. I have not much experience along this line. I advise readers who want information to send to the United States Agricultural department at Washington, D. C., for a free circular on this subject. Mushroom spawn can be bought of large seed houses.

I have taken Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion for many years. I find it a great help in caring for my farm. I grow grain, stock and poultry and also all kinds of fruit that succeed in this climate. I expect to take your paper as long as I am able to work my farm.—W. A. Yearly, Va.

Recipe Worth \$10.00 to Rose Growers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for information, first, in regard to pear trees which are infested with a small like worm; second, in regard to asparagus which is not growing vigorously; and third, to rose bushes which are infested with green lice. Our reply is that the slug appearing on leaves of pear trees can easily be destroyed by dusting the leaves when the dew is yet on with air slacked lime, or even wood ashes, or road dust. This is not considered a serious pest and is easily killed. Asparagus foliage is often attacked by a beetle that eats the thinner part of the foliage leaving it a whitish hue and skeleton-like. Frequent and prompt spraying with a mild solution of Paris green and water will destroy this beetle. I have a sure cure for aphids and other insects that affect rose bushes which is worth \$10 to every lover of roses. All you have to do is to buy tobacco stems at tobacco factories and cover the surface of the ground under each bush well with these stems, and let them remain there during the season. Rain and dew keeps them moist and they throw out a perfume which repels insects. I have tried this remedy thoroughly. I plant my roses in beds, the bushes being not over six feet apart. The surface of the ground here is liberally covered with tobacco stems and I have not seen an insect upon them throughout the whole season. These tobacco stems can be bought at a low price and are sometimes used for manure. A bale of one hundred pounds can be bought in most cities for less than a dollar.

Starved Orchards.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A tree cannot move about from place to place seeking food. It is anchored in one spot and its life depends upon such food as it can find within a radius of thirty to fifty feet around its trunk. It is therefore not surprising that after a tree has fed upon this small piece of ground for five, ten, twenty or fifty years that all the available plant food in that ground has become exhausted. Thus you see that there must of necessity be many starving orchards. An apple tree will live and bear fruit under favorable circumstances for one hundred years, but it cannot do so unless some fertility is added to the soil in which that tree is growing. I am often asked what remedies to suggest for insects that bore into the bark and wood of apple trees, also to suggest remedies for other diseases of trees. In reply I often say that if the tree is kept growing vigorously it will of its own efforts overcome many diseases and insect foes. When a tree becomes stunted or lacking in vigor it is quickly preyed upon by insects and disease, whereas if it was kept growing in full vigor it would have repelled these disturbing forces. I am in favor of cultivation of the soil in which fruit trees are growing. I do not mean by this that the ground may not be sown to grain or grass for a short period so that the green crop may be turned under to make humus and plant food. But generally speaking orchards must be cultivated in order to produce the nicest specimens of fruit.

The Poor Man's Berry.

The poor man who has a small strawberry patch in his village lot or elsewhere makes better profit from his strawberries than the man who has a large plantation of five, ten, fifty or 100 acres. The poor man with his small strawberry patch in or near the village need not even keep a horse to draw his berries around since he can sell them to the neighboring villagers. He loses no crates or berry baskets, in fact he can get along without berry crates altogether. He, in most instances, has children to pick the berries for him, therefore all that he gets from his berry plantation is profit, and more berries can be sold from a quarter of an acre under good culture than many people think possible. The strawberry grower with a large plantation must spend money for crates and quart baskets and those who sell at a distance from home seldom get those crates or baskets back. They are called gift crates and gift baskets but they cost the strawberry grower considerable money each year. I am therefore right in calling the strawberry the poor man's berry. There is another reason for so naming it since it brings money quickly after planting, more quickly than any other fruit.

They might not need me—
Yet they might—
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight.

A smile so small
As mine might be
Precisely their
Necessity.

—Emily Dickinson.

That Beauty.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

A thousand happy songsters sing among the sons of men,
A million sing to beautify the solitary fen.
A thousand songs are listened to by all the brave and fair,
A million melodies are lost upon the desert air.
For every beauty that is born to comfort and delight
A thousand live and die away, secluded from our sight.
But beauty is apology for being, and whate'er
Is lost of all that constitutes the bright and fair,
Still let us hope that when, unheeded, beauty smiles,
In barbarous deserts, or in forest wilds,
The earth receives the treasure, and returns with added gain,
Her wealth again unto the world, that beauty might not live in vain.

Unique Kindlings.

Material for kindling fires is so plentiful in many localities that the subject is scarcely taken into consideration, while with others, especially those living in cities or on farms out on the prairie, it is quite otherwise. For the sake of such I mention a few unusual things I have seen used, says Ohio Farmer.

Paper sacks filled with dry leaves, tied to prevent spilling, are quite handy in kindling a wood fire. A load of cobs can be made to last a long time when necessary, since a very few cobs soaked in kerosene until thoroughly saturated will light coal.

One New Year's eve the patrons of my school occupied the schoolhouse for an entertainment, using the kindlings I had prepared for the next morning in lighting their fire. They left me instead some twists of dry hay, shaped much like large skeins of yarn, which they made from the hay in their sleigh boxes. This is much used in the far West, so some of my "big boys" who had "roughed it" on the plains told me. Slough grass, so nearly useless for anything else, makes good light fuel in the same way.

An old German with whom I boarded in the country, occupied his spare time working up the loose wood from his groves into fuel. The twigs which many would have burned in bonfires or left to litter up the farm, this frugal man cut into short pieces and bound into bundles. These bundles of fagots he piled up as he did his stovewood, and when properly seasoned one bundle was sufficient to start a rousing coal fire in cook stove or heater.

My sister, who lives in a large city, where fuel is high, uses rags for kindlings. All old rags, worn out garments, scraps of new cloth and even dishcloths and mop rags, dried, are dropped into a box as fast as she comes across them. Tied into balls of bunches as large as a man's first or larger, and soaked in kerosene they take the place of both pine and paper.

When we eat nuts I often save the shells, gathering them into a small paper sack and start the fire with them the next morning instead of burning at once.

Progress in Park Making.

On every side we hear news of advance along the lines of park making. In Chicago the Lincoln park commissioners are preparing to spend from two to four millions of dollars on extensions and improvements; and the South park commissioners are securing legislation to increase their powers and to improve their opportunities from Jackson park almost to the mouth of the Chicago river.

A boulevard to connect the north and south park systems, to cross the river by a commodious subway, is also under consideration. In Ontario we find Toronto and Hamilton both seeking to lay aside large areas of land in reserve for city parks, and soon they will have an extensive and beautiful park system. Even the smaller towns are securing land now to be made into parks as soon as public opinion warrants the expenditure.

Newark, N. J., has spent \$938,000 for improvements to Branch park, and \$41,000 in improvements to East Side park, besides similar amounts for many other parks in the same city.

The farm is a home—not a place to be lived at to-day and moved from to-morrow, but a home to be improved and beautified—a home where orchards are to be planted, where vines are to be grown, where substantial things are to be constructed, where children are to be born and fathers are to die. Into the fields come and reap new generations; out of the fields and into the graveyard pass old generations.

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OIL-GAS THE WONDERFUL NEW FUEL

Ohioan's Remarkable Invention—Claimed to be the cheapest, safest and best yet found. Invents a new Oil-Gas Stove that burns about 90% air, 10% oil-gas. A Miniature Gas Works in the Home.

A God-Send to Women Folks—Every family can now have gas for cooking made from Kerosene Oil at a cost of only about one-half cent per hour.

How delighted the ladies will be to save one-third to one-half on fuel bills—all the drudgery of carrying coal, wood, ashes, dirt, etc., and be able to enjoy cool kitchens this summer.

Most Wonderful Stove Ever Invented—Nothing else like it—Entirely different from the kind seen in stores.

HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER.

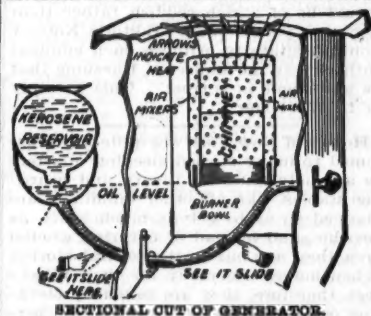
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all



over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-Gas is proving so cheap that 10c to 20c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours and as a stove

is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think, a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—Is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Rarest Fruit Known.—The Island of Jolo covers fully 320 square miles. It is of coral formation, and offers a most excellent harbor to the West. In topography it is gently undulating and covered throughout its entire length by the rank tropical vegetation, valuable teakwood being found extensively throughout the entire district. Nowhere in the world are more luscious fruits produced. Among those peculiar to this belt is the durian, which is about the size of a muskmelon. Its exterior presents somewhat the appearance of a chestnut burr, being prickly and tough; within, the fruit is white and cheese-like, and owing to this peculiarity the American soldiers dubbed it the "vegetable limburger." The mangosteen is another of the rare fruits. It is the size of an aver-

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them.

A. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful saviors of fuel—at least 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly, a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, of Pa., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion



—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

age orange, chocolate colored, and has a very brittle skin. Inside, four white sections contain a colorless liquid. This is the rarest fruit known, and the only one, so it is claimed, that Queen Victoria had never tasted, there being no way of preserving the fruit for a sufficient period after plucking to permit of shipment to any distance.—Scientific American.

Red apples have the right of way in the markets at present.

Work all the small apples up into cider for vinegar. Don't wait till they are rotten either.

Thousands of boxes have been used this season for storing apples. They are the coming package for that use.

The pole used for stacking the beans and racks that supported the tomato

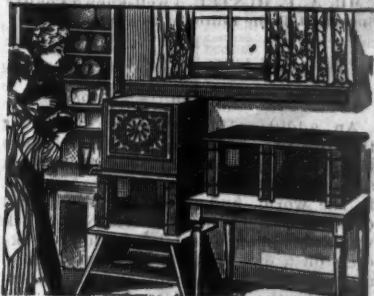
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete with nickel trimmings and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest, and safest fuel—save $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing, and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, The World Mfg. Co., 3753 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital \$100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

\$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 6 and make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

plants ought to be removed and saved till next summer.

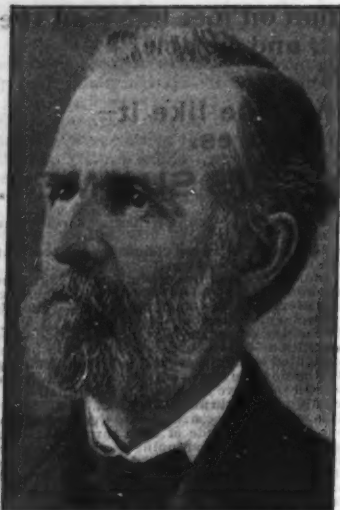
Bean poles should be pulled and if they are sound at the foot, put them away under cover for another season. If not, cut them up for wood.

I am convinced that covering the trunks of little trees tightly with paper in the spring is as sure a preventative of borers as any thing can be.

Never eat the skin of an apple. The learned men tell us there are swarms of bacteria on every apple. The same with peaches and plums. Healthy people may devour these safely, but those who have not so much strength may suffer serious consequences from taking these little enemies of health into the system.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT



MR. A. F. HUNTER, a well-known Poultry Specialist, is the Editor of this Department.

CAPONIZE THE COCKERELS

By Green's Poultry Editor.

An additional argument in favor of the farmer's castrating his male birds is that he thus secures for his own use a supply of the richest and tenderest meat in the world, and at surprisingly small cost. A farmer in Western New York was caponizing a batch of young cockerels on a day that I went to visit him, and as I had the pleasure of visiting him again in the April following I had the opportunity to eat of some of the capon meat I had seen spoken for the June before. The farmer was eloquent upon the subject of caponizing for the common farmer, just to furnish his own table with a most appetizing article of food, and the manifest enjoyment of the food by a numerous family was an eloquent tribute to the value of the simple operation. The generous "roast" set forth a dinner table that would appeal to the common sense of every intelligent farmer; it is better and cheaper than beef, pork or mutton—surely there is a gratifying profit in caponizing for a meat supply for one's own table!

The young males that are to be castrated should be of about two pounds weight each, should be kept from food and water for thirty-six hours before the operation, and then it is a comparatively easy matter. At that size there will be no flesh, only skin, over the ribs where the cut is to be made, and the "starving" allows the digestive tract to become quite empty, so they fall away from the backbone, where the organs that are to be removed are to be seen. Many operators make the cut on one side only, but the farmer of whom I have written made cuts on each side, one for each organ. He told us he had great difficulty in getting out the second organ, which is below and partly concealed by the backbone, until a brother-farmer taught him the simple expedient of turning the bird over and making another cut on the left side. Then the other organ is removed from that side, the bird put in the pen for "convalescence," and another bird reached for. So little evidence of pain was seen that it is a matter of surprise until one realizes that the wound is really no more than a small cut; as a test a little soft (mash) food was put down on the edge of the table where the victim was being operated upon, and the bird reached out its beak and took mouthful after mouthful of the food while being operated upon! It is not our purpose to give full, detailed directions for castrating the birds, for the good and sufficient reason that each set of caponizing tools has a little pamphlet of directions in the case with it, and as a set of tools is essential for easy and rapid work we simply urge our readers to get the set of instruments

and castrate the surplus males. The operation is all that we have described it in simplicity and ease of performing; that is too big a word, "operation," to use in connection with so simple an act! There is no "cruelty to animals" attached to it, indeed, there is more cruelty to the pullets they "nag" and worry and the tormenting and fighting they inflict upon each other than in the simple act of castrating, which is quickly over, and the male birds destined for the table are ever after free of the worrying habit and are not inflicting pain upon their fellows.

All dealers in poultry supplies, including the publishers of the Fruit Grower, sell caponizing instruments. Get a set and castrate the surplus males. You will be surprised yourself at the ease of the operation and the decided benefits that are gained. Treat your family (and yourself) to dinners of the best food in the world. It will well repay you, in more ways than we have space to enumerate—and when you are enjoying one of those dinners next winter or spring you will wonder yourself that you haven't always castrated those surplus male birds.

KEEP THE CHICKS GROWING.

By Green's Poultry Editor.

Overfeeding is a common cause of a check to growth, and it not only checks the growth but is a serious waste of foods which cost money. It may seem odd to some that growing chicks can possibly be overfed, but they are much more frequently than we think. A successful chicken raiser in New Jersey told me that his greatest trouble was to guard against overfeeding, that a chick that ate too much was dumpy for a day or two and the growth stopped for that time. His rule was to shut off the food from a pen where any food was left uneaten ten minutes after they had been fed, and let them rest up a bit. The only safe rule for feeding is to feed a little at a time and feed often, and the real difficulty is to feed the little. In our desire to have the youngsters make a good growth we are apt to put down just a little more, and then we have done mischief by overfeeding! If we could only realize that overfeeding is really a cruelty to the chicks as well as a waste of food we would be more considerate. The advice of an old and most successful chicken and duck grower is to keep them just a little hungry, which is but another form of the rule given by Franklin for humans to follow,—"Rise from the table with still a little appetite remaining." That is common sense for both humans and chickens, and if we would apply it to feeding the youngsters not only would they make a better growth, but would come to maturity in sounder physical condition, with stronger constitutions.

Lice most certainly cause much loss of growth in the chicks, and decidedly lower the constitutional vigor. One argument in favor of hatching the chicks in incubators and raising them in brooders is that they are then free from lice, so long as they are kept away from contact with lousy hens. Chickens hatched by hens may be practically free from lice if the mother hen is well dusted with a good insect powder three times, about a week apart, during the three weeks of sitting. This dusting, if thoroughly done, will kill all the lice then alive on the hen, but cannot reach the "nits" (eggs), which are to be seen clustered around the shafts of the feathers, close to the hen's body. Shortly these nits hatch out another flock of lice, which begin to reproduce their kind in a few days, and the hen becomes populous again; hence the advice to dust the hen three times, about a week apart, and thus catch the newly hatched lice before they have reached maturity and laid more nits. We want to emphasize the idea of a "good" insect powder because, unfortunately, some of the insect powders on the market are very much adulterated and are less effective than they should be.

Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay for the best success with poultry, and it is the best success that gives both personal satisfaction and the best profits. That, after all, is the last analysis of all our effort,—the cash profit that results. Every observing poultry grower knows that the strong constitutioned and splendidly vigorous birds are the ones that pay us best, and those are the birds that are well hatched and well grown,—that have suffered no check to growth from the time they left the shells till they have reached full maturity.

Edwin E. Wilder of Maine writes Green's Fruit Grower that the Wickson plum, usually classed as hardy, is not hardy with him. Lombard and other European plums, also Abundance are hardy with him. Hale plum is equally hardy, and is large and very beautiful in appearance and delicious in quality.

The Color of Eggs.

While the color of the egg shell has no influence on its eating quality, there is an important dietetic difference between two eggs the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow color and that of the other a rich, almost reddish color says the Lancet. It is a notorious fact that the country-produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen who is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anaemic color, generally a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds—as, for example, the plover—show a yolk of a rich reddish color.

The substance which contributes color to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives color to the blood, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated, and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anaemic person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a "haematogen," because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its color, and there can be little doubt, that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged, not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow color. Editor's Note—I would hesitate to criticize such eminent authority as the Lancet. I assume that its statement is correct. This in reply to L. Woelfaer.

Horses of New York are quite as accustomed to many storied sleeping quarters as are hotel guests. Livery and boarding stables, like all other buildings, are planned so as to get as much space as possible, and instead of covering ground area they are built with several stories. When horses are ready for their night's rest, therefore, they are taken by elevators or by walking up long inclines, perhaps to the third, fourth or fifth story of a stable. A country horse would very likely balk at such quarters, but city bred horses do no kicking. There are many things in the life of a city horse that differ greatly from the placid existence of an equine of the rural districts.

When a man is in the right he can afford to remain silent.

There is no hope for a conceited man who boasts of his mistakes.

Some men would rather put up a weak argument than furnish strong proof.

When the stage heroine tells the villain to do his worst he usually acts that way.

Every man makes a start in the race for the mighty dollar, but at the finish he is apt to find his name among those who "also ran."—Chicago "News."

"I don't suppose anybody was surprised when the Ketch girl married that rich young Torrington."

"Nobody except Torrington."—New Yorker.



considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$2.00 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each. These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

STEEL WHEELS
with wide tires double the usefulness of the farm wagon. We furnish them any size up to any axle. Cheaper than repairing old wheels. Catalogue free.
EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 114 E Quincy, Ill.

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BOILED BEEF AND BONE

Differs from all other Meat Food. Is made from ABSOLUTELY FRESH MATERIALS. The cattle and sheep heads, lights, livers and beef are cooked, ground and bagged within ten hours of time of killing.

GUARANTEED

Cheaper than meat; safer than medicine; rich in albumen. It prevents leg weakness, bowel complaint, feather eating, and assists in moulting.

PRICE—50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50. Sample Sent Free.

D. W. ROMAINE, 124 Warren Street, New York City.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BUFF ROCK COCK FOR SALE

We have just one bird left. It is pure blooded, attractive, and desirable in every way. One year old. Price, \$3.00. Be quick if you want him. Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

SQUABS are raised in 1 month; bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 280 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

EGGS

So for \$2.00. Superior S. C. B. Leghorns and S. Wyandottes. A. L. CARY, Lewis, Ohio.

POULTRY PAPER, illustrated, 32 pages, trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

MONEY IN EGGS

By keeping them until prices are high. Can keep eggs two years if necessary, absolutely the same as a fresh laid one. Send 2 cent stamp for circular telling HOW, also handsome ART FOLDER of the largest FANCY POULTRY FARM in this country. Address Dept. A. J. C. HEATH'S IMPERIAL POULTRY FARM, Valley Junction, Iowa.

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Cut this ad. out and mail to us and we will send you FREE by return mail, postpaid, our Big New Paint Color Sample Book. This free book contains samples showing the exact color of every shade of ready mixed House, Barn, Graphite-Cross, etc. color. Red, Mineral, Enamel and Buggy Paint, also everything in paint and painting supplies, including oil, lead, varnishes, dry colors, stains, brushes, sundries, etc. The free book contains a big fund of information on how to paint, how to select colors, kind of paint to use for different work, just how much paint is required to cover a given space, makes everything so plain that anyone without previous experience can do almost any job of painting. The free book shows a number of buildings in colors, intended to aid you in selecting colors for body, trimmings, inside, etc. 50¢ PER GALLON for highest grade Searco Weatherproof MINERAL, BARN, ROOF and ENAMEL PAINT. 85¢ PER GALLON for highest grade ready mixed house paint, our Searco, our own special ready mixed paint for houses, for wood, brick, stone or iron surfaces, for finest inside finish or coarsest outside work, is sold under our binding guarantee as the best paint made, will cover double the surface, last twice as long, at one-half the cost of other paint, never cracks, peels or blisters, guaranteed for five years, and will look better at the end of five years than other paints will after one year. Testimonials from painters everywhere and color samples of Searco in our free color sample book. IF YOU WANT TO PAINT YOUR HOUSE, BARN OR OTHER BUILDINGS, don't fail to get this FREE PAINT SAMPLE BOOK and SAVE ONE-HALF ON THE PAINT YOU NEED. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend" or the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and desired by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.



ANOTHER LIBERAL OFFER:

HOUSEKEEPER, POULTRY KEEPER, VICK'S MAGAZINE, FARM JOURNAL, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. All five papers one year, \$1.25. Publisher's price, \$2.00. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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Small Fruit Department.



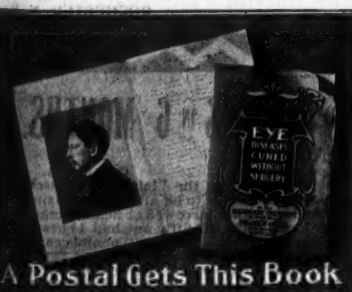
Fruit Pickers of Indian Territory.

Eastern people can form but little idea of the rapid progress taking place in Indian Territory and other newly settled regions of the Great West. The above photo-engraving gives a view of strawberry pickers on the fruit farm of A. F. Ross, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. This fruit farm embraces about 200 acres located near Durant. Seventy-five acres of this plantation is covered with fruit trees and vines. He has a large plantation of dewberries and a large plantation of strawberries. He at times employs 500 pickers, mostly children who make from 60 to 75 cents a day. He secures from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per crate for his strawberries often selling to \$1,000 worth in one season. He ships his berries to places in Kansas, Oklahoma and other points near by. Mr. Ross is a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower which he has found helpful in his work. He may be recognized in the picture as the man at the right writing in a small book held in his hand.

THE PROFIT IN SMALL FRUIT.

O. M. Taylor talked on the subject of "Profit in Small Fruit." Mr. Taylor said that the requirements of small fruit growing are more exacting than those of agricultural farming. He mentioned briefly the strawberry, currant, gooseberry, red and black raspberries and blackberries. The speaker demonstrated the principles which underlie the successful growing of all small fruit. He took up first the matter of location and advised the selection of an elevation, if possible, in order to avoid the danger of frosts. Tillage, he said, was one of the ways of obtaining plant food not otherwise available. Mr. Taylor then treat-

DR. KILMER'S IS not recommended for everything: but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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It costs you nothing, so be sure and get my book. GREEN ONEAL, N. D., Suite 101, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.

QUEER, BUT GOOD

Send for our free novelty catalogue with illustrations of games, spray outfits, rare musical instruments, farm and household tools, talking machines and ingenious devices. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

as Kieffer and the fruit is soft and but-tery. The Philopena is of medium size, conical, larger than Bartlett, of excellent quality, tender and melting; bears well and tree withstands many of the pear diseases better than some other varieties. It is a fall pear. Belle of Georgia is a new and valuable peach, freestone, highly colored with red mixture; earlier than the Elberta; a good running mate with Elberta; is doing well in Connecticut and the Chesapeake country. Hiley is another good Georgia peach, ripening just before Mountain Rose; white, good color, red cheeked, handsome, and is considered one of the best in Georgia. Sunrise comes from West Virginia, and is very late; has a good deal of color and makes a fine showy market variety; cling. Of the new American plums, the Brittlewood is about the best. It is large, specimens often measuring from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter; is free from bitterness of skin common to natives; sweet and melting, good cooker and eater and reasonably free from curculio. Wyant and Stoddard of native varieties are also good. Thanksgiving, originated in New York, is a superior plum of the German prune type and is profitable.—H. E. Van Deman.

Professor Van Deman on New Fruits: In grapes there are the McPike, large, juicy, medium season and fine; the Carleton, red, about the color of full-ripe Catawba, of finest flavor. It will grow at Rochester and is claimed to be free from mildew. The Mercereau is one of the best blackberries, large, jet black, tender, small core, good flavor. Rathbun has low-growing bushes, good, large berries; some say a tender cane; somewhat the style of Wilson Early, but better. In currants, the Chautauqua is a wonderful viner, growing often to twenty feet, and the White Imperial very fine for home use; these are attractive novelties. The Cardinal strawberry is mid-season, good-size and color, very fine quality and shipper. Ryckman is excellent, red to center, handles well, but not quite equal to Cardinal. Good cherries are the Yan, a heart, good bearer, large and ships well, is one of the very best on the Pacific coast; Bing is large, late, black; Lambert the largest that grows, measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter, a very late, dark purplish-red cherry and one of the good very late sorts.

Pure Grape Juice.—Increasing quantities of fresh grapes are used each season in making non-alcoholic grape juice. Since grapes are noted for their healthfulness it stands to reason that unfermented grape juice must contain all of the nourishing and healthful ingredients contained in the grapes themselves. Those who have used grape juice have found it nourishing and strengthening and a delightful drink. It can be used more freely and with the greatest benefit at meal time. I am pleased to have a glass of unfermented grape juice at my table at each meal since I do not drink tea or coffee. I know of no better grape juice than that prepared by the Gleason Grape Juice Co., of Fredonia, N. Y. I have been using it for several years and can testify to its purity and delicacy of flavor.

Glories of Farming.—The farmer is the real king of men. He may not issue the orders, but he rules just the same, says Pittsburg Times. His is the wealthiest class of society and the most stable, for the things that upset others pass him by. His markets are always sure, and he can never outstrip the demand for what he supplies. When idleness rules in the cities his tasks are just as many and the attention they must receive is just as imperative. He works from sun to sun, and physically, mentally and morally he profits by it. Vice and inaction are bedfellows, and the farm has no place for either.

The following sums of money have been given each year since 1892, for charitable, religious or educational purposes by individuals, the leaders being Carnegie, Rockefeller and Mrs. Leland Stanford:

1892	\$20,000,000
1893	22,000,000
1894	22,000,000
1895	27,000,000
1896	45,000,000
1897	38,000,000
1898	62,000,000
1899	47,000,000
1900	107,000,000
1901	94,000,000
1902	94,000,000
1903	95,000,000
Total	\$500,000,000

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NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

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GINSENG \$5.00 made from one-half acre. Easily grown throughout the U. S. and Canada. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars worth. Roots and seeds for sale. Send for postage and get our booklet A J telling all about it. BOWEN, GINSENG GARDEN, Joplin, Mo.

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names and addresses interested in Fruit Growing. Our book, Success and Failure in Orchard Growing, by a Practical Orchardist, sent free to anyone sending same.

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SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

G. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c, but we will accept 10c. If you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address: GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Nearing Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Eleonore Anderfuhren.

By birds forsaken is the dying wold,
Faded leaves fall flitting to the ground;
And in a haze of crimson and of gold
The sun has set. Stillness reigns around,
Save bleating sheep and their master old
Pace on o'er fields that are brown and
bare;
He leads his sheep to the sheltering fold,
And he guards them all with loving care.

Thus will it be, when at our even-tide
Life's sun has set in skies calm and clear;
From realms of bliss then stars serene and
bright
Will beacon to us. Oh! never fear
To tread the lonely path without a guide,
Lost in the shadowy vale to roam;
With tender hand and through portals of
light
The shepherd, kindly, will lead us home.

Household Remedies.

From McCall's Magazine.

Drinking and Complexion.—If you drink tea and coffee stop for a while and see if you do not feel better; substitute milk and water. You will soon find your friends remarking on your improved complexion.

Swallowing a Pin.—If a child has swallowed anything sharp, like a pin or needle, do not give a purgative, but get the child to eat freely of suet pudding or anything of that nature, which will embed the object and so prevent its injuring the child's inside.

To Relieve Toothache.—Make a flannel bag about four or five inches square, fill it three-quarters full of common salt; sew it up, and heat the bag in the oven, and apply to the side of the face. The salt retains heat for a considerable time, and gives much relief.

Cure for Warts.—Touch the warts on your hands twice or thrice a day with castor oil or oil of cinnamon. Another very simple way to cause them to shrivel away is to anoint them with your own saliva the first thing very morning. A touch of acetic acid is also effective.

Bronchitis Mixture.—Three ounces of linseed, four ounces of sugar candy, two lemons cut in thin slices, two pints of cold water, six cloves, put all into an enameled saucepan. After it boils, let it simmer an hour, then strain and add two wineglassfuls of whisky. Dose: Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

For Neuralgia in the Face.—For pains in the face and teeth take two teaspoonfuls of flour and the same quantity of grated ginger, and mix them well together with sufficient whisky to make a thin paste. Spread this on a linen rag and apply it to the part affected on going to bed, wrapping a piece of flannel over all, and it will effect a cure.

Relaxed Throat.—Tannic acid one ounce, glycerine four ounces, rub together and warm slightly till thoroughly mixed; paint the back of the throat with this applied on a camel's-hair brush several times a day; this rarely fails to cure. It is also most useful to paint the throat with this in cases of whooping-cough; it should not be used very near meal times.

Troublesome Cough.—For a troublesome cough, take an ounce of licorice, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a teaspoonful of flaxseed, and two quarts of water. Boil slowly until reduced to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of finely powdered sugar and the juice of one lemon. Drink half a pint of this when going to bed, and a little more when the cough is troublesome.

Fresh pineapple juice possesses valuable therapeutic qualities, having the power to digest proteids, and being a healing agent in certain catarrhal affections. Grated pineapple, it is said, may be preserved without cooking, and thus made available at all times. The pineapple should be grated, mixed with sugar, pound for pound, and left in a covered jar overnight. The next day place in sterilized jars, the covers and rubbers, of course, also sterilized.

Dr. Mitchell has collected 23 cases in which a pin was found in the appendix at operation or autopsy, together with two instances in which a pin had perforated the caecum. It seems remarkable that in no single case was there any knowledge of a pin having been swallowed. Contrary to what might be expected, they occurred more frequently in males than in females (males, 17; females, 6). The resulting appendicitis was of a very variable type, in some cases the symptoms were mild, leading to chronic appendicitis, with recurrent attacks, or with long-continued pain, and, perhaps, finally ending in an abscess. In the majority of cases, however, there was rapid perforation and abscess formation following the first appearance of symptoms. Editor's Note.—Copper pennies as large as a half dollar have passed safely through the stomach and bowels of a child after castor oil had been given freely.

The 60,946 police of the United Kingdom cost nearly £7,000,000 sterling a year.

Agriculture the Greatest Trust.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

We hear much about trusts in these days but agriculture is a trust that overshadows all others. I call agriculture a trust since the lives of all living creatures are entrusted to agriculture. How well the tillers of the soil conduct this trust is in evidence from the bountiful supplies that are grown on the farms of every portion of this great country, nearly twice as much as the inhabitants of this country can consume. The products of our farms go to almost every section of the world to feed the hungry. In comparison with this agricultural trust all other trusts are insignificant. We are told that the steel trust is the largest trust in the world but compared with the agricultural trust it is but a pigmy.

The agricultural trust refers not alone to such great farm crops as corn, wheat, cotton, rye, oats, pork, beef, mutton, etc., but embraces such vast industries as fruit growing, poultry keeping, bee keeping, floriculture and many other similar industries. Never in the history of the world have agricultural affairs reached such a stage of perfection as have been reached of late years in this country, and yet there is great opportunity for improvement in all departments. Every year we are learning something about the soil and about growing crops that was before not known. We are constantly learning how to prevent waste and how to protect our crops from insects and disease. It is suggested that at the St. Louis exposition something be done which will emphasize the work of agriculture in this country in all its advances in a way that has never before been attempted. The idea would be to present concise statements that will attract the attention of all classes to this interesting and momentous subject.

The people of New York city not only spend more than twice as much for food and clothing now as they did twenty years ago, but they also spent twenty-five per capita more now than they did then. There is spent in New York city annually for clothing \$100,000,000. The amount expended for shoes, hats and underwear is estimated at \$75,000,000, making a total of \$175,000,000. In 1883 the total amount spent by the city for wearing apparel did not exceed \$75,000,000, or about the same amount that is now spent for hats, shoes and underwear. What the people eat costs them nearly three times as much as their wearing apparel. The annual consumption of food in New York city amounts to \$582,332,400 worth. This is an average of \$2.50 a week for each man, woman and child in the city. The total for 1883 was \$250,278,072. If the increased consumption continues in the same proportion in the future as in the past the city will spend \$400,000,000 for wearing apparel in 1923 and \$1,310,157,900 for food.

The world's wool production for 1903 was 2,667,686,000 pounds. Of this amount North America supplied 304,450,000 pounds, Central and South America 510,000,000 pounds, Europe 939,761,000 pounds, Asia 274,000,000 pounds, Africa 134,425,000 pounds, and Australasia and Oceania 550,000,000 pounds.

The Greatest Blunder of My Life.

There are some "Blunders" written down by five hundred men, and to be found in the Crerar Library:

"The greatest blunder of my life was gambling."

"When I left my church and mother."

"My greatest blunder was when I first learned to smoke."

"When I left school before I was past the fourth grade."

"Did not stick to my trade."

"Was to fool away my time when I was at school."

"Not keeping my position, but grew slack in my work."

"Thinking that my boss could not do without me."

"Refused a steady position with a good firm."

"Would not hearken to the advice of older people."

"Not saving money when I was young."

"Beating some one out of money."

"Did not stick to anything."

"Careless about religious duties."

"Did not take care of my money."

"The greatest blunder of my life was not accepting Christ, and thereby avoiding many sorrows caused by serving Satan."—American Weekly.

'Ol' Nutmeg's' Sayings.

Book farmin' is all right pervidin' it's a bank book.

All men may be born equal, but the diffrence begins mighty soon arterwards.

It is on'y fair that wummum should hev the last word sence man hed the first one.

Bobbin' up an' daown witheout either goin' for'ads or back'ards is some people's Idee uv hurryin'.

Ef we could see ourselves ez others see us, the lookin' glass mannefacturers would hev a purty poor show.

Theys allus room at the top, but some people don't recekernize the top when they git there.

Experience is a dear teacher tew some becuz she hez tew be hired over an' over ag'in.—Joe Cone.

The only important independent states now remaining in Africa are Abyssinia and Liberia.

"The Americans have not the inherited love of the land that the English have. Yet farming is becoming fashionable with the rich; and more and more persons of moderate means are turning to the country. With modern improvements and the scientific ways of working, farming is greatly more attractive than it was twenty years ago, and the future is full of opportunities. Especially for women is the outlook brighter than ever before."

Japan has the largest interest in Manchuria. In 1902 that country had 177 ships, with a tonnage of 463,000, enter Niuchang alone.

American sewing machines find large sale in British India, all other parts of Asia and in the islands of the Pacific.

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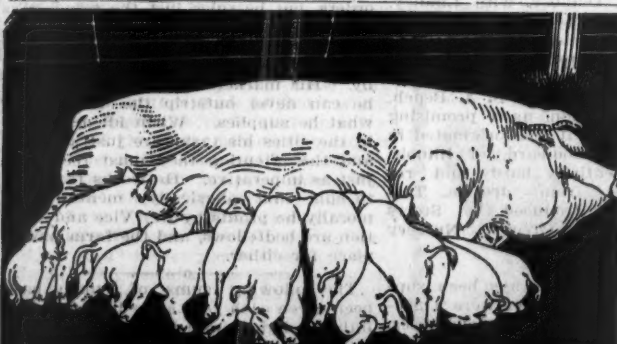


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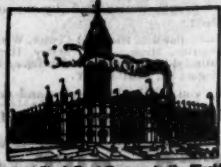
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111 PIGS FROM 5 SOWS IN 6 MONTHS

International Stock Food Co. Corn, Iowa.
DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed 61 head of pigs. Four of the sows had 12 head each, the fifth one had 13 head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at six months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed 50 head of pigs in the September following, an average of ten pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from five sows in less than six months. The sows and pigs were Poland-China. Who is next?
Yours truly, A. G. HULLMAN.

Beware of Imitations and Substitutions. Write us about "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.



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75,000 Pounds of Stock Food in Our New Factory.

Contains Over 15 Acres of Space.

Suggestions About Swimming.

The following suggestions to boys and girls are from an instructor in the art of swimming: Never bathe alone if you can avoid it. If you get the cramp, do not fight the water aimlessly. Try to throw yourself on your back to float, kicking out vigorously, as cramp may often be checked in this fashion, and call for assistance. If you go to the aid of any one attacked by cramp, keep clear of them and do not let them clutch you. Assist them either by towing them by the hair or by pushing them in front of you, if possible.

Be careful not to swim out to sea without remembering that you will have as far to swim back. Girls should never bathe in a dress of material which, when wet, will cling round the limbs. Dry yourself thoroughly after bathing, dress quickly and take a short brisk walk to restore perfect circulation. When you get home, bathe the face and hands in soft water to prevent chapping.

Those who cannot swim should remember that in floating it is essential to throw the head well back, to fill the chest full of air and to have the legs and feet close together and under complete control. Extending the arms straight out on a level with the shoulders, palms up, is a good plan also. To teach swimming or floating, a spot where the water shelves gradually should be chosen, and the friend assisting should stand about waist deep beside the learner with a hand placed firmly beneath the pupil's spine to afford rather moral than actually

Pearls of Thought.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.

The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it to the purpose to inquire within whether the fault, or much of it, may not lie at home.

He who seeks happiness for his own sake shall lose it, and he who loses happiness for another's sake shall find it, even in the hour when he thinks it is gone from him forever, and is content to have it so.

There is no one who has it not in his power to pray a smaller or a larger prayer—to pray a prayer, that is, which either asks merely for some endowment or adornment of the life, or a prayer which asks for an elevation and alteration of the life itself.

Nothing really noble and worthy is ever attained easily. One may get money by inheritance from an ancestor, but one cannot get education, culture or character as an inheritance. These possessions can become ours only through our own struggle and self-discipline.

One of the weightiest rules of the spiritual life is to abide in the present moment without looking beyond.—Fenelon.

Remember that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for



View in Highland Park, near the home of the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

physical support. When the art of floating has been acquired, you can easily learn to swim with a little instruction from a friend who can swim, remembering to keep the head and chin well up, and to take long, even—not irregular or hurried—strokes.

The best pearls—Oriental pearls—are due to the presence of a parasitic worm, whose life-history is curiously dependent upon carnivorous fishes. Several kinds of worm act as pearl-formers, but the most important in Ceylon waters is one of the Cestode group. This worm in its youngest stage swims about in the sea. It is admitted with other small animals within the body of the pearl oyster, but instead of being digested it digests. Very young specimens are found in the gills and mantle; larger larvae occur in the liver and other parts. The oyster proceeds to defend himself by walling up the intruder in carbonate of lime, so that a pearl has been described as a worm's tomb. The growth of pearls demands two conditions. Some of the parasites must die while their host lives, but to propagate the race of parasites some must live, and for this it is necessary that their hosts should die before closing them up. The lives of the pearl oyster and its enemies offer as curious an example as one could wish of nature's methods and the economics of animal life.

At the government pawnshop in Paris about 350,000 watches and sixty thousand wedding rings are deposited every year.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

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you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.—Farrar.

Imagine Jesus examining your work, as He will at the last day; and strive that there may be no flaw in it, that it may be thoroughly well executed, both in its outer man and inner spirit.—Dean Goulburn.

There are some things that some of us can afford to do; there are some things that all of us can afford to do, and there are some things that none of us can afford to do.—Guy E. Mitchell.

There are snobs now who behave almost as nicely in the privacy of their homes as in the presence of a duchess. They are much more particular as to the way in which others shall behave to them. That is a test, by the bye. The snob thinks most of the treatment he receives from the world; the gentleman thinks first how he shall act courteously to others.—From Crawford's "Heart of Rome."

Bad roads are tolerated in most parts of the country simply because people do not know anything about the advantages of good ones. It is another one of those cases where ignorance is bliss. If farmers generally could only be brought to a realization of what bad roads cost them every year of their lives, road-makers would have something to do for some time to come.

There are certain special lines of agricultural operations with which poultry raising may be advantageously connected. In dairying there is usually a large quantity of skim-milk or butter milk which may be utilized to furnish a part of the poultry ration. There is also much food to be gathered by the fowls about the stable, manure pile and pastures which would otherwise go to waste.

Good fresh buttermilk made from sweet cream is an excellent drink for a person suffering with jaundice or diabetes.

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OUR SPECIAL \$19.90 PRICE is made possible by making these organs in our own factory at Louisville, Ky., operating our own sawmills at Lyons, Ky., buying all raw materials from first hands, turning them out in very large numbers, using the latest, most improved automatic machinery, and giving our customers the benefit of all this saving, adding only our one small percentage of profit to the actual cost to us.

IN OUR FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE, the handsomest and most complete organ catalogue ever published, we show a very large and handsome illustration of this, our \$19.90 organ, also very large, full page illustrations of our Acme Organ, Parlor Organ, Royal Grand, Imperial Grand and an immense variety of other new and attractive styles at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$44.00, with some exceptionally fine new designs at \$24.45 to \$34.50. This New Free Organ Catalogue describes every piece and part of every organ we make, is a much bigger and handsomest catalogue than is shown by any other maker. Explains our one year's free trial plan, our no money with order proposition, our 25 year binding guarantee, tells why we can make the best organs made in the United States and sell them for about one-half the price charged by others.

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Good Cheer Department.

Cheer Up.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Marion L. Piper.

Cheer up, cheer up, my comrade;
The storm will soon be o'er;
The sun will soon be shining,
And bright hope smile once more.
Cheer up, for light and gladness
Will drive away dark night;
And strength to meet life's duties
Will come with morning light.

Cheer up, cheer up, my neighbor,
The clouds will soon be past;
Leave will dispel the shadows
That on thy way are cast.
Cheer up, for life's rich blessings
Outweigh its care and gloom;
And after dreary winter
Spring comes with bud and bloom.

Cheer up, cheer up, my brother,
Thy doubts will pass away;
And the straight way will grow brighter
Unto the perfect day.
Cheer up, for the Elder Brother
Will share thy gain and loss,
And give thee strength and courage
To daily bear thy cross.

Life of the Home.

Charles Wagner believes that "we change lodgings too often, figuratively as well as literally we have contracted a vagabond existence comparable to that of unfortunates who lie down at night forgetful of where they last slept, not knowing where it will be next. The thought of it makes me envy the lot of those who have a house of their own, however tiny, where their forefathers died and their children were born, a house which speaks of personal things, preserves the dear old traditions and the memories of childhood, says adieu when you leave it and smiles when you return." M. Wagner will have none of the teaching according to which there must be a head in a household, for "when there is perfect harmony no one knows who commands and who obeys. Harmony does not mean the subjection of one by the other, nor even the sharing of influence, harmony is joint submission to reason, justice, and truth. With honesty and kindness on both sides it is always possible to find a way out of our difficulties, but the moment one knows fear in the presence of another, or prefers to conceal his sentiments for the sake of peace, the union has received a hard blow. Then built by their own hands, between these two who ought to understand each other, there rises a wall the pivot of the child's character is that forever grows more and more impenetrable. M. Wagner believes that the pivot of the child's character is its seriousness, that by treating a child with levity we crush it. "Let us take children seriously, not make sport of them, deride them, or laugh at what astonishes them; raises their indignation or melts their hearts. No one is more serious than the child. We might even make a saying 'Serious as a child.'"

Faith.—Faith even in an idol, in a sun god or in any fetish will accomplish wonders. If I can bring myself to have perfect faith that a certain rock in my field will cure me of disease, or make me stronger, or make me rich or successful my faith in this rock will do wonders for me. We have evidence of what faith will do in the pilgrimages made by hundreds of thousands of people every year to the village of Lourdes, France, where sick and crippled people are immersed, one after another in icy water, where some of them die during the operation, while others are seemingly cured in large numbers. There is nothing in this spring or grotto that can heal any individual any more than there may be in the spring on my farm. It is faith that cures these people. Surely faith is a marvelous thing to contemplate. Here is a report of the healing of a paralytic: "With hundreds of others he was given a place on the line of march, over which passes daily the procession of patients able to walk led by priests bearing the holy images. As the Host passed him Gargan struggled to rise from his stretcher, and with the help of friends about him finally got upon his legs. Then, stimulated no doubt by the excitement to an extra effort, he managed to totter five steps before falling back into the arms held out to catch him. That night the man slept, next morning he took solid food and in

a few days walked as well as his nurses. It is said that 1,000 miracles of this sort happen in Lourdes every year."

Work Not Punishment.

John Ruskin says: "It may be proved, with much certainty, that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems no less evident to me that he intends every man to be happy in his work. It is written, 'In the sweat of thy brow,' but it was never written, 'In the breaking of thine heart,' thou shalt eat bread; and I find that as, on the one hand, infinite misery is caused by idle people, who both fail in doing what was appointed for them to do, and set in motion various springs of mischief in matters in which they should have no concern, so, on the other hand, no small misery is caused by over-worked and unhappy people, in the dark views which they necessarily take up themselves, and force upon others, of work itself.

Now in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed; they must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or rather knowledge, that so much work has been well and fruitfully done."

The Joy of Books.

As far as letters are concerned I live by books alone and live very well, too. I have sometimes tried to estimate how much of my life joy books stand for. I have asked myself what would become of me if books were forbidden, and my answer has ever been that without books I should wither away and die. All this to the man for whom books are mere entertainment for a vacant hour must appear mere midsummer madness, but to us who love them it is but matter of fact. I was told once by a loud voiced friend that I should be ashamed of myself for spending so much of my time in reading. "Why," answered I, "What better could I do?" He laughed, and made the inane reply that time was money. Maybe it is, but I spend my time and my money in purchasing for myself the pleasure that satisfies me most, books, books to love and read.—London "Academy."

There never was a cloud that hid
The sunshine all from sight;
There never was a life so sad
It had not some delight.
Perchance the sun for us at last
May break the dark clouds through,
And glory gild the sunlit skies
Till heaven seems just in view.

There never was a day so long
It did not have an end;
There never was a man so poor
He did not have a friend;
And when the long day is at end
It brings a time of rest,
And he who has one steadfast friend
Can count himself as blessed.

So let's not be discouraged, friend,
When shadows cross our way;
Of hope and trust I've some to lend,
So borrow from me pray;
Good friends are we; therefore not poor,
Though worldly wealth we lack,
Behold! the sun breaks forth at last,
And drives the dark clouds back.

Apples Wanted in France and Ireland.—The department of agriculture of Canada has had its attention called to the excellent market in France for apples. The firm of Champagne Freres, of Paris, writes that 1903 was the first year that American and Canadian apples have come to France in important quantities, and that the best apples brought satisfactory prices. The market is not so good at present, but will soon recover. What are wanted, are apples of the best qualities and hard and strong, so that they will arrive in good condition. From the north of Ireland a good market for first-class fruit and other products exists. A dealer in Belfast writes that this market is not properly cultivated by Canadian exporters and desires to be put in correspondence with them. A market open to Canadian fruits would seem worth cultivating by American shippers.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower writes as follows:
I have a neighbor who many years ago set out an apple orchard of 150 acres in New York state. He mortgaged the land in order to build an expensive mansion. Then hard times came on, interest lapsed on the mortgage and he lost the farm, it being sold under foreclosure of mortgage. The man who bought the land and orchard under foreclosure has just sold \$5,000 worth of apples from the orchard.

Leap year is having its effect in Arkansas City. A young man called on a girl in that town a few evenings ago and she complimented him upon his new suit of clothes and styled it his wedding suit. "But this is a business suit," he said. "Well," replied the girl firmly, "I mean business."—Kansas City Star.

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1.50	Creamery Journal, Waterloo, Iowa.	1.20	1.50	Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.	1.10
2.00	Country Gentleman, Albany.	1.25	.60	Woman's Magazine, St. Louis.	1.40
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HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

A correspondent at Jonesville, Va., is making a fruit cellar and wants to know what will preserve planks from decay that are on the outside and next the earth bank in which the building is set.

Reply: A good coating of two of hot coal tar put on well will serve to keep the wood from rotting. If loose stones are put in a space about six inches wide next to the wall, and connect with a drain of loose stones underneath the wall it will help greatly to keep it dry, and also to preserve the planks from decay.

L. J. M. of Indiana is troubled with ants in his garden and wishes to know how to destroy or drive them away. He has tried coal oil, salt water and some other things with no effect.

Reply: It is not clear to me that the ants are injuring his garden vegetables. They are probably after some kind of plant lice or other animal life or matter and merely make the garden their abode. But they can be killed by injecting bisulphide of carbon in the hills in which they live. This is a liquid that is very volatile and also very dangerously explosive, and should be always kept from fire, whether as a liquid or a gas. It can be put in the soil with a large syringe on in any other way that may be practicable.

P. D. K. of Pa. wants to have some mention made of the old and new varieties of the apple of special merit; especially the Early Joe, Melon, etc.

Reply: There are many old varieties that are very good and yet little known. Among these is the Early Joe. It is a small apple of only moderate beauty, being greenish yellow and usually only faintly striped with red, and has quite large and distinct dots. The flavor is

very mild subacid, and some would call it sweet. In season it is second early, and the fruit is a long time from the first to last ripening. As a family apple there are few that will be more liked than the Early Joe. The tree bears abundantly. Another variety that ripens at about the same season, or a little later, is the Primate. It is of medium size, oblate-conic shape, pale yellow when fully ripe and often with a red blush. The flesh is exceedingly tender and juicy, and of very pleasant subacid flavor. While not a rich apple it is a very good one for home use, as it cooks well and is liked for eating in the fresh state. The trees are small in the nursery, but make sturdy and well proportioned orchard trees; and bear well almost every year.

Of all the late summer or early fall varieties that I know there is none that pleases me as well as Jefferis. It is a beauty and as good in quality as it is handsome. In size it is medium and the shape is flat. The ground color is yellow and over it is brilliant stripes and splashes of red, that varies to crimson. The flesh is yellowish, very juicy and crisp, and of the very best subacid quality known. The tree is of upright habit, slender in branch and a regular bearer. No family orchard should be without it.

Richards Graft is another red striped fall apple of medium size and high dessert quality. It should always have a place in a collection of choice family apples.

Melon is a winter apple in most sections and one of the very best in quality. It is not very attractive, being of medium size or a little above it and nearly round. The color is greenish yellow, partially covered with dull mixed red and marbled russet. The tree bears well, sprightly subacid. The tree bears well.

Delicious is the name of a newly introduced apple that is very fittingly named. It originated in Iowa and is hardy and productive in tree. The fruit is a little more than medium in size, conical in shape and red striped in color. The flesh is juicy, very fine grained and of the very best subacid flavor that one could desire. It should be extensively tested.

There are many more varieties that may be named, but if these are all planted there will be an addition of much value to the orchards in which they are grown.

G. W. D. of Oregon wants to know if the "Missing Link Apple Co." of Illinois have a lawful right to a trade mark, and other similar attempts to protect those who are propagating certain other varieties not of their own originating and claim to have trade marks covering them.

Reply: This is a question that has often been up for discussion and in some cases for litigation. There is justice in an owner having a way to protect himself in the propagation and sale of a variety of fruit that he has come by honestly, no matter if he bought it or found it, instead of originating it. Whether the case mentioned is properly one of this character is doubtful, for there are grave doubts of the variety being new and distinct. I have in my possession written statements that seem to prove that the trees from which the so-called "Missing Link Apple Co." got their scions were not any one seedling but several trees in Illinois of the Bently Sweet that had their origin in Ohio. Some think the apple is Willow, but I am not certain as to the true name of the variety. There are other cases wherein there are recognized trade mark rights that are respected by most fruit men, but it is a very difficult matter to secure a clear title to and protection for any variety of fruit trees under propagation. There should be a way to protect the owner of every well established new variety.

H. C. Wathen of Utah (?) received six plants of the Corsican strawberry last year, and as they grew very well and made many new plants he set them out, except some that he gave to a neighbor. This year none of them bloomed. He is disappointed and troubled about the matter and wants to know the reason of the failure to bloom and bear.

Reply: Why there should be an absolute failure of these plants to bloom and bear fruit is more than I am able to fully explain. The Corsican is a very productive variety under ordinary conditions, and I have never known it to be entirely unfruitful, except in this case. Next year it may not be so on the same

ground. As the grower lives in Utah, where irrigation is practiced and the conditions of soil and climate very different from the regions where this variety is commonly grown, it may be that they do not suit it. Why not is a mystery to me. It may be that there is too much growth of plant, under the very stimulating influences of plenty of water during the growing season.

When in Colorado several years ago I was surprised to notice that the leading strawberry there was the old and discarded Jucunda. It was introduced about forty years ago with great noise and high hopes of success, but failed to grow or bear well almost everywhere. The plants were deficient in root and could not flourish or bear fruit in abundance. But under irrigation the roots grew strong and made sturdy and fruitful plants. Perhaps this variety does well with the one who complains of the failure of the Corsican, which is a very thrifty grower almost everywhere. This same principle of the adaptability and unadaptability of certain varieties of fruit and other things holds good in many cases. Some bear too much in one place and not enough in another. The Newtown and Yellow Bellflower apples are of this character, and we might name many more varieties of some of our best fruits, vegetables and field crops. It requires actual tests to determine which are or are not suitable.

H. E. Van Daman.
From Minnesota.

The past winter has been severe, the temperature marking 60 below zero. All the apple trees are frozen back to the snow line. What shall I do with them?

Reply: Saw off all the tree that is injured even if you have to cut down to within a few inches of the ground. Then allow one shoot to grow up from the stump to form the new tree. Be careful that this one sprout does not spring up below where the tree was grafted or budded. If the trees are very large this plan will not work and the best thing to do is to plant a new orchard. This cutting back can be done to the best advantage in early spring.

Yes, barnyard manure is good for mulching trees, plants or vines. Do not pile the mulch too high or too closely about the trunk of the trees. This manure keeps the grass from growing and should be spread about the tree for a distance of three or four feet. The best crop for the young orchard is a hoed and cultivated crop which does not shade the ground or the trees so much as corn. There is no better crop than potatoes for a young orchard. Oats, wheat, rye or other grain crops are the worst possible for the young orchard.

You ask what is meant by grafting and budding? Reply: When a branch of a tree is cut off and scions are inserted in the stub remaining and waxed to keep out air and water, this is called grafting. When the soft bark of the new wood of the present season's growth is slit and a bud cut from another variety is inserted and is bound tightly and closely, the work usually being done in August and September, this is called budding.—Editor G. F. G.

Three Dead Cows.—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower lost three cows one after another within a few months at his Rochester home. No one could decide why these cows should have died. They were given extra care and more than ordinary attention was given to their feed. The man who had charge of these cows had been a farmer. He is now engaged as motorman on the street car line. The new man in charge of our cows at present says he is satisfied that the three cows died from overfeeding of ground corn mixed with bran. The cow now on our place gives from ten to twelve quarts of milk twice a day and is in good condition, but she does not get any ground corn or otherwise. The man in charge of her says that cows, particularly those which are stabled or tethered in the yard, cannot stand eating much grain and retain good health. Constipation is the bane of such confined cows if fed much grain.

"Mr. Crow, said his mate,
"What's the racket so great,
In that field by the woods, over yonder.
Many crows all around,
Have flocked to that ground.
Are they holding a 'caucus,' I wonder?"

He replied: "Mrs. Crow,
That cannot be so."
And regarded his partner, with scorn.
As he said with a drawl,
"It's no caucus at all;
It is only a corner in corn."
—New York "Tribune."

The average man is quick enough to grasp an opportunity to make a fool of himself.

A hoodoo is a fellow who hasn't sense enough to keep his hard luck stories to himself.

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Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

EDITORIAL

If Your Kitchen or Pantry is Infested with Cockroaches—spread molasses over a board, then sprinkle borax over the molasses and place it where the cockroaches congregate.

Leaky Tin Roofs—If there are small leaks in your tin roof they may be mended by covering the spot with coal-tar. Over this tar spread coarse sand. This will soon harden and stop the leak.

Worrying—All time spent in worrying is worse than lost. Worrying poisons the blood, tires the mind and accomplishes nothing. Act wisely, cautiously, considerately, then abide by your decision.

The West is Rich—The west means a vast tract of country. Not many years ago western farmers had mortgages upon their farms, but now these mortgages are nearly all paid, and western farmers have money in the banks.

Law and Order—If it were not for law and order our farms, our homes, our property of every kind would be of but little account. In past ages law and order did not prevail. Then there was but little inducement for a man to labor and economize for he could not keep people from robbing him of his home or his savings. We should be thankful that we live in an age when our lives are protected, when we can safely own a home and other property.

Farm Labor—When I was a boy farmers seldom exchanged labor except when threshing grain, cutting large quantities of cord wood into fire wood with the buzz saw, at butchering time or when raising a barn or moving a building. But now owing to the scarcity of farm labor I notice that farmers more often exchange labor even during the more ordinary affairs of harvesting, haying, etc. It looks now as though labor would be more plenty for farmers since many factories are stopping work or employing less labor.

Compensation—There is compensation in almost everything. If we are poor there is compensation in the fact that our wants are few, that our expenses and taxes are light, and that we are free from the vexations of the multi-millionaire. If we occupy a humble position in life there is compensation in feeling that we will not be bored by the attention of people who care nothing for us, and whom we care nothing for, as is the president of the United States. Those who are blind have compensation in the fact that their other faculties such as feeling, hearing, etc., are far more sensitive and helpful than with those who have their sight. Whatever your misfortune remember that there is compensation.

Humus—The question of humus is one that should be continually in mind. A soil that contains but little humus cannot yield large crops even if it is fertile, for it cannot hold moisture. One reason why newly cleared lands yield good crops is that the soil is full of humus from the decay of wood and leaves through centuries. The rich lands of Dakota bear enormous crops for the reason that they are full of humus. They were the beds of extinct lakes. The valley of the Nile is made valuable by the deposits left in the soil by the floods which occur annually. Orchardists plow under clover, rye, cowpeas, wheat, vetches and other similar crops in order to replace the humus that has been consumed from their soil.

The Best Hammer—A man asked his blacksmith to make him a hammer of peculiar excellency offering to pay him an additional price. "No," replied the blacksmith, "I can make for you no better hammer than I am making every day for my regular customers. Every hammer I make is the best I can produce." The excellency of this man's hammers increased his traffic so that he was compelled to build a large hammer factory.

Glad That His Wife is Dead—An aged man has celebrated the anniversary of the death of his wife. At this celebration the husband said "If my wife was not dead this celebration would not take place. I had twenty-five years of misery living with this wife." What a horrible anniversary. Is it possible that this man could find no good in this wife? The editor of Green's Fruit Grower confesses that after a lifelong experience with humanity, having met people good and bad, he has never yet known a person in whom he has not found some good. If this hard hearted husband had found some little good in this dead wife it seems to me he should have given her full credit for that, and if he had done this small justice to the dead wife he would not have held this anniversary.

There is a legend that the founders of Rome, Romulus and Remus, were in babyhood nursed by a wolf in its den. Possibly there was some truth in that legend for now it is reported from Minnesota that a pioneer living in the mountains had a babe carried off by some wild animal. The father searched far and wide for the child, and finally entered a cave in the mountain side in a wild retreat. There he found a large mother wolf with several of its young, and by its side without fear or alarm was the lost babe getting its dinner from the wolf's breast.

By and By—I will live a better life by and by, says the youth. I cannot bother with it now. By and by I will have more leisure. By and by, says the business man, I will have more time to devote to my home life and to my wife and children. At present I am too much absorbed in my business. By and by, says the farmer, I will plant fruits in my garden and will have a vineyard, peach orchard and an apple orchard; at present I am too busy to bother with the planting. By and by, says the man who is confined to his office, I will get out into the fresh air and take plenty of exercise each day. Just now business requires all of my time. I know I am using up my store of vitality, but by and by I will be more careful of my health. By and by, says the busy man, I will see more of my friends and relatives; at present I am so crowded with work I might just as well have no friends and relatives, for I scarcely ever see them. When I get more leisure I am going to travel about among them and recall the old days when we were children together. By and by, says the rich man, I intend to give away lots of money. It is my plan some time in the future to give money largely to churches, institutions of learning, associations helpful for young men and women. Sometime I intend to be helpful towards the poor and unfortunate. I have not piled up money enough to feel like beginning this work at once, but feel confident that the time is coming when I shall be exceedingly benevolent.

Alas, what fools these mortals be. Do they not know that to-day is the appointed time? To-morrow may never come to them. The man who would enjoy good health, who would enjoy his home, who would embellish his place by planting trees and shrubs, must begin to-day. There is only one way to become benevolent and helpful to others and that is to begin the work early. No one can become benevolent in a day, or a year, it is a life work. Those who intend to be generous in their old age who do not practice benevolence daily, monthly and yearly, never become benevolent, but die close fisted and niggardly as they have lived. Those who do not enjoy life each day, or do not endeavor to get as much out of life as possible each day, will never get much enjoyment out of life. The days and years slip away rapidly, and before these people are aware of it they are old and gray headed. Let us make the most of to-day, not only in getting enjoyment out of life but in doing acts of benevolence.

Blackberry Wine—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks how blackberry wine can be made for medicinal purposes. Some call it blackberry cordial. Cook the blackberries about the same as for making sauce, being careful not to overcook them. When the berries are cooked soft, pour them into a cotton sack, allowing the juice to drain away into a jar. Then press the juice out of the remaining con-

tents of the bag so far as possible by pressing with the hand, if you have no wine press. Do not make the wine too sweet, but sweeten a little with granulated sugar. Then scald the juice and put it in sealed glass jars the same as you would canned fruit. Possibly some of our readers have a better method; if so, let us hear from them briefly.

Worldly Pleasures—We are sometimes told by good people to shun worldly pleasures. The words worldly pleasures are frequently used without consideration of their meaning. Worldly pleasures in fact refer to all the pleasures of this life, therefore if we are to refrain from all worldly pleasures we should confine ourselves to a monastery or bury ourselves in some cave. Indeed there was a time when people adored worldly pleasures and did consign themselves voluntarily to lives of confinement and penitence. In modern times people have discovered that reasonable participation in the innocent pleasures of life tends to develop character and to improve people mentally and morally and physically. The question for us to decide is what worldly pleasures shall we accept and pursue and which shall we refrain from as injurious and debasing. This is a question which parents and children and the world at large must decide each for himself. We are all differently constituted and what is a temptation for one person may not be a temptation for another as to excesses. We should know ourselves and select our worldly pleasures according to our make up and natural inclination and tendency to yield to temptations or to excesses.

Keep Sweet—How much better we would all enjoy life if we could keep sweet amid the many perplexities that surround us. It is not easy to keep sweet tempered we must make an effort in order to do so. If we yield to every trial, giving way to anger and fits of vexation, we will get in a habit that will bother us through life, but if we can so far control our feelings as to keep continually sweet we will not only make life much pleasanter for other people but will make it much pleasanter for ourselves. Keep sweet.

Simplicity the Key to Happiness—The wise men of the world and the wise women have been noted for their simplicity. They could satisfy their wants at dinner with one course of meat and with a simple repast in other respects where their more foolish neighbors were not satisfied with such fare. Simplicity in eating leads to health and longevity. Eating too great a variety of meats and other foods is not good for our health, as any one can see if he stops to consider what such a vast mixture would look like when deposited in the stomach as compared with a more simple diet. Simplicity in dress is equally desirable. There are people who spend a large portion of their time in dresses and dressing. It is not necessary that we should dress expensively in order to be well dressed. Those who are simple in their lives are not thirsting for social position or for acquaintance with people more distinguished or wealthy than themselves. They are satisfied with the friendship of their relatives and other common people who usually prove better friends than those secured by attempting to climb high in the social ladder. Simplicity in the expense of living leads to happiness. The man and wife who are satisfied with a cottage are apt to be happier than those who could be satisfied with nothing but a castle or a house of large proportions. Large houses require a large number of servants, and the more servants the more misery. Simple minded people are satisfied with one home and this home they make attractive in every way possible, both inside and out, but more pretentious people must have numerous homes in various parts of the country, spending but a few weeks or months in any one home, therefore these people are absolutely homeless. Blessed is the man or woman who is satisfied to live a simple life, who is not forever attempting to climb.

Wise Use of Money—The ancients did not know how to use money wisely. Wealthy Romans spent marvelous sums in feasting on such items as peacock's tongues, rare song birds, etc. Wealthy monarchs spent vast sums in building the pyramids and in erecting useless buildings of other kinds simply as monuments of their power and wealth. Money is being spent to-day more wisely than ever before in the history of the world. Instead of building such marvelous structures as are now found in Babel and in Egypt along the Nile men are now building comfortable homes, good tenements and well aired and well lighted office-buildings, rooms of which are reached by elevators in place of

climbing stairs. Money is also spent now wisely in building canals, railroads, street car lines, ships that navigate our lakes and oceans, telegraph connections, improved vehicles and in many other ways that are reasonable and tend to make mankind more comfortable and happy. Our wealthiest men instead of spending money foolishly as did the ancients in building monuments that it might take twenty years to finish and might cost two hundred million dollars, now give away large sums to educational institutions, to libraries, to churches or for the direct assistance of the poor and the sick. The hospitals erected in the early part of this country particularly are monuments of the wise spending of money. Carnegie during the past ten years has given away several hundred million dollars. Truly the world is moving.

The Trick Mule—Don't fail to read the true story of the circus trick mule in this issue. Older people will please note that the youth's department will interest them as well as the young folks. Our editor does not forget that there are often more children readers in the families of our subscribers than older people. Here is happiness for the young folks.

A Bashful Boy—When the editor of Green's Fruit Grower was a lad he was exceedingly modest and bashful as the following incidents will indicate. I once visited a distant neighbor's boy and after roving through the orchard, fields and woods all the forenoon was exceedingly hungry at dinner time. I remember being seated in the farmer's kitchen when dinner was served. I can recall at this moment the fragrance of the well browned spareribs which were brought upon the table. The father invited me to take dinner. I longed to do so, but thought it the proper thing to decline the first invitation, feeling assured that I would receive a second invitation. The second invitation was not forthcoming, therefore I went home hungry. On another occasion with an older brother I visited a near by neighbor in sugar making time. I was passionately fond of fresh made maple sugar, as most boys are. A large kettle of newly made sugar was being sugared off and large dishes were passed to myself and my brother. My brother accepted his dish with thanks. I declined mine simply through modesty. I was asked a second time to take the dish, and decided if they would ask me a third time I would take it, but alas no third invitation came and my taste for sweet things was not quenched. On another occasion I visited a boy friend who had been making maple syrup. At dinner time a dish full of fresh made syrup was placed by the side of my plate. I looked at it with longing eyes and assumed that it was intended for me, but through my diffidence did not touch or taste the attractive dish. Though these are actual occurrences, I cannot blame my readers for hesitating to accept them as such since the incidents vary so greatly from the ordinary conduct of boys under similar circumstances. These incidents indicate the fact that we are not all alike. What a great blessing it is to mankind that we are not alike but that we differ in our actions, our thoughts, manners, speech and differ in our endowments.

Willie—One of my boy companions, a cheery lithe fellow, was Willie Mead. Since he was always called Willie I find it difficult to recognize him by any other name. He is now a gray haired man stiffened with rheumatism, yet when I see him I hail him as Willie. This to strangers seems incongruous, but how can he be any other to me than Willie Mead? I cannot think of him as an old man, but continue to recall him as Willie, the boy companion. I saw him this morning as he came into town with a few tomato plants, raspberry plants, several large baskets of eggs, a liberal supply of green onions for his customers and as usual I called out, how are you Willie? Then I told him of my experience at his father's house where I was invited to dinner and declined the first invitation expecting the second invitation, which did not materialize. Of course he had forgotten the incident. We can never be boys again said I to Willie. "No," he replied, "but we can have lots of fun yet."

The Judas Bird—We are told that there is a little bird in Africa that is exceedingly fond of honey. It cannot steal the honey itself from the tree on which it is stored, but it can discover the honey-tree, and by queer actions attract a boy or man to the spot. When the native African robs the honey-tree of its honey, the Judas bird is allowed a share of the plunder, hence he is called the Judas bird on account of his treachery.



THE YOUNG MOTHER.

The first photograph shown above represents the young mother with her first child. This is an interesting photograph appealing to the heart of every mother and every lover of children. Motherhood is interesting even in the lower animals. Notice the love of the cat for her kittens, of the pig for her offspring, of the cow for her calf, the horse for her colt and the bird for her birdlings. Every mother sees in her babe marvelous possibilities. She realizes the fact that it is possible that he may be the future president of our country, a noted warrior or a leader among men in some other useful field. If the child is sickly or deformed the mother's love is increased rather than diminished.

The second picture represents the grandmother over her first grandchild. Grandmothers are wonderful creatures. They have loved their own children with all the love possible for mortals as they supposed, but when they have grandchildren they actually find that they love these grandchildren even more than they did their own children. My wife is a grandmother and the happiest moments of her life are spent with her grandchildren. One of them spends a large portion of her time with her grandmother, often sleeping with her at night and spending days at a time at her house, inviting herself to dine or sup with her grandmother whenever the desire overtakes her. Long live the grandmothers and long live the happy, devoted mothers. Humanity cannot exist without these useful persons.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the kind lady who had just given up a dime.

"Excuse me, ma'am," rejoined the tramp, "but I hope you don't think I'm one of those silly guys who goes around looking for trouble."—Chicago News.

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For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1841.

Hospitality.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Virginia Gerard.

How it delights the heart of man and woman, too, to come into a home where true hospitality abides!

The home may be ever so humble, the fare meagre, yet if the spirit of hospitality is there, we at once settle down with a feeling of pleasure and delight. Cares are left behind us and we, too, enter into the kindly feeling which is being extended to us. Our hearts expand, as it were, and we feel capable of better things.

I have in mind two homes where I visit—one a home of wealth and culture—the other a much humbler one. I invariably leave the first in a somewhat uncertain frame of mind.

One is never certain in what mood the lady may be found. She can be charming but quite as often the atmosphere is rather chilly. She is a woman, too, who would interest one; she is well educated, has traveled, reads extensively, and is president of a progressive woman's club. But despite this she fails to inspire the glad feeling of welcome—for she lacks this most charming trait—hospitality.

The other home I delight to visit, for I am always so welcome I am at once made to feel at home there, and feel that whenever I come, though it be in the midst of a day's washing, I would be just as welcome.

The children, too, are different here. They welcome me and at once proceed to entertain me by telling me about themselves and showing me what new things they have been getting. I like to visit here for I am truly welcome.

Hospitality is an old-fashioned virtue and is practiced in many humble homes. It is the spirit of goodness, of equality, of brotherhood; the readiness to share what one has. It is distinctly opposed to selfishness and the meaner traits.

Hospitality is a homely virtue. It gladdens the heart and makes us happier. It is a savory which seasons every dish, and makes it delicious. It makes the meal a feast and the cottage a place where kings would be well entertained.

Hints for Fastidious Woman.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Sara Henton.

The old grandmother methods should be sacred and adopted and every one given here is worth striving for. One of her theories was that the art of standing correctly made all the difference between a stately and an awkward carriage, and it is such a simple art that every woman should learn it. Her method and advice to us was to keep the knees stiff when standing and my grandmother who kept this rule herself was the admiration of her friends for her erect carriage until quite old. She argued that correct standing soon became second nature if practiced awhile.

I have had several requests from readers of Green's Fruit Grower for a recipe for keeping the hair in curl, this in an excellent one: Gum-arabic 1 drachm, borax 1-2 ounce, spirits of camphor 1-2 ounce. Dissolve the gum-arabic and the borax in a pint of hot water, shake good and lastly add the spirits of camphor. Bottle this and keep for use. The hair should be ventilated and receive a sun bath at least once a week. If your feet are sore and tender bathe them every night and put on fresh stockings every day. If they perspire too much bathe them often in borax water which will relieve it.

Divorced.—This is a sad word and yet how lightly we pass over the announcement that a man and wife have been divorced. Here is a domestic tragedy. Two people have met in early life, have mutually admired each other, have striven in every way to please and attract and after a time have become betrothed. Imagine the joys of courtship and the season of engagement. What fond hopes and dreams were indulged in by both parties. Then the marriage, one of the most solemn ceremonies, one that must elevate or if it does not elevate must degrade. Then the beginning of trouble. When trouble occurs it is seldom that all the blame can be placed upon either husband or wife. Then comes divorce and separation. The home is sold, the furniture, the carpets, the pictures are taken down and moved away. There is one home less in the world. Now what is left for either man or wife, assuming that both are worthy people. In truth there is but little left for either. And yet how easily and thoughtlessly people suggest divorce and separation for little domestic troubles. Divorce is nothing less than tragedy.

Contentment is a kind of moral laziness. If there weren't anything but contentment in this world, man wouldn't be any more of a success than an angleworm is.—Josh Billings.

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Hints to Housekeepers.

To make sherbert press one pint unseasoned cooked apple pulp through sieve; also one pint cranberry juice; then add juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful vanilla and one pint of sugar; cook for ten minutes; cool and freeze as for ices; serve in crystal glasses.

For chapped hands one may try applications to them at bed-time of a mixture of glycerine and water in about equal parts. Discontinue if the treatment does not prove beneficial, as its effect is not the same on every one. Before giving it up, however, try adding more water to the mixture.

Take one pound of dates well washed and dried. Cut them open with a sharp penknife, take out the seed and insert a salted peanut. Melt one pound of granulated sugar, no water, stirring constantly to keep from turning too brown. When entirely melted, place the saucepan over another of boiling water. Keep the water boiling, so the liquid sugar will not get too thick. Take each date up on a skewer or new hat pin, dip in the liquid and with the aid of another hat pin place on a thinly buttered tin. This is a beautiful confection for a luncheon or afternoon tea.

A tough beefsteak may be made tender for broiling if marinated in oil and vinegar for about four hours before time to cook it. Allow two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to four of oil, and lay the steak in a platter containing the mixture. Turn frequently and keep it in a cold place.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it, as the soda injures the gilding. Instead, use soap, which has no ill effects and answers just as well.

If a sponge or angel cake is slightly tough, place it in a deep stone crock, carefully covering the jar, and let it stand in the cellar or cool pantry for one or two days, at the end of which time the tough cake will have become moist and tender. If a tough angel cake is left over one night in this way it will generally be sufficient, but sometimes two or even three days will be required.

Raised Wheat Muffins.—Heat a pint of milk to the boiling point, then cool it. When lukewarm dissolve half a compressed yeast cake in it, and add a liberal tablespoonful of melted butter and two well-beaten eggs. Scald out the bread bowl with boiling water, so as to have it warm and sift into it one quart of bread flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Pour in the warm milk, beaten eggs, yeast and butter, and beat the whole until the batter "blisters." Cover closely and set near the fire. Do this about 9 o'clock at night. About 6 o'clock in the morning, butter twelve deep muffin tins, fill half full and set them covered where they may rise within a quarter inch of the top. Have the oven hot and bake about half an hour.

Things are bowling along at a merry pace in Georgia. The editor of the Blue Ridge "Post" sings this optimistic song: "When you run across a combination of old-fashioned buckwheat cakes and genuine maple syrup, it goes a long way toward shaking your belief that American institutions are going to the dogs."

GINGER SNAPS.

One-half cupful of butter, one cupful each of sugar and molasses, one tablespoonful of ginger, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make stiff to roll.

Pockets for Women.

The Westminster Gazette, a prominent London paper, wants a law passed requiring all women to have pockets in their clothes—thus leaving no excuse for them to carry their purses, etc., in their hands.

Some say that women would like to have pockets but that their dressmakers will not allow it. Of course it is more important to please the dressmakers than to study convenience and common sense, and so the pocketless dress survives. It is hard to see how women can become "emacipated" till they have pockets. "Give me pockets, or give me death" should be their slogan.

Take a man's pockets away and what have you left? Not much. Woman is right in her element in her bathingsuit, but a man feels awkward and unnatural; he misses those familiar landmarks, his pockets; he has no place to put his hands, or anything else. Delilah put Sampson out of commission by shearing off his locks, and you can just as surely dispose of a modern man by depriving him of his pockets.

Washing Dishes.—Put the dishes in hot suds. Use the dish mop freely, and transfer them to the other pan to be rinsed. Let this second pan be very large and have a wooden drainer fitted in two inches from the bottom, so that the boiling water poured over the dishes will drain off them. This is the best and safest way of draining. Wash pots, spiders and kettles with an iron dishcloth. Where food has adhered firmly to the bottom of a saucepan and it is difficult to scrape it off, let the pan, filled with soap suds, stand on the back of the stove for a few moments. Wash pots and kettles outside and inside, rubbing off any pot black on the bottom with a piece of newspaper. When dishes and kitchen utensils are washed in this way, dishcloths and dish towels will not become foul and require such continual washing with soda and scalding water as is usual.—New York Tribune.

PRUNE WHIP CAKE.

Make a sponge cake of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and a half saltspoon of salt. Bake in two round pans. For the filling chop fine one cup of stewed prunes. Beat the whites of four eggs to a froth; add one tablespoon of sugar and the prunes. Spread half of this on one layer of cake, out on the second layer and the remainder of the prunes and whipped cream on top of that.

Cracked Wheat Muffins.—Soak two cupfuls of cracked wheat in two cupfuls of sweet milk over night. In the morning add a teaspoonful of salt, a rounding tablespoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat vigorously for several moments, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Have the oven and pans hot and bake.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

One-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of soft sugar and two eggs stirred quickly together; one-half cupful of buttermilk, in which dissolve one even teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour, one-fourth of a cake chocolate dissolved in one-half cupful of boiling water. Ice with vanilla icing.

Time is money, if it doesn't happen to be the time of the losing horse in a race.

Editorial Comment.

Professor Craig says that Burege Die is worthy of more attention than it is receiving. What do our readers say on this subject?

Have you a spray outfit? It is necessary that every person who has a lawn or garden should have some kind of spraying device. There are some hand sprayers like syringes that can be bought for \$1.00 post paid; there are knapsack sprayers which do efficient work even over large areas of plants or shrubs that cost \$3.00 to \$4.00. There are one-horse spraying devices that cost \$30 to \$50, and steam spraying devices which cost from \$200 to \$400. If you are a fruit grower even in a small way, or a gardener you should have one of these devices. You cannot grow a row of asparagus in your garden and keep insects from its foliage without some kind of spraying device. Neither can you grow roses without some method of avoiding the thrip or other insects which feed upon the leaves.

Irrigating Through Tile Drains.—C. H. Rathmann suggests to Green's Fruit Grower that land may be irrigated by the same tile drains that drain the land of surplus water. He would lay these drains about twelve inches below the surface of the ground and during drought would throw water into these shallow tile drains from a high source. This is a novel idea. The objection would be that twelve inches is not deep enough for the drains. The plow would disturb them, also the frost. If they were deep enough the water would run off too freely to irrigate the land much. There are but few locations where there would be a supply of water high enough to run in these shallow drains.

Snobs.—I despise snobs and snobbery. We are all tested in various ways by the experiences of life. If we cannot withstand prosperity, if prosperity makes snobs of us, we have good evidence that we have been tested and found wanting. Children are made proud and snobby by sending them away to fashionable schools which are attended by children of wealthy people who are aristocratic and tony. Since the companions are inclined to be snobby young girls and boys often adopt snobby ways, thus making themselves exceedingly objectionable to their friends, relatives and acquaintances. I do not wish to consider myself a hard-hearted man nor one with murderous designs, but if my boy or girl should be inclined to be snobby, that is to exalt themselves above others, I should feel like dumping them into a millpond, though I might come to the rescue before drowning. President Roosevelt in a recent speech to students speaks of snobbery as one of the worst evils connected with school life.

Fruit Prospects.

Notwithstanding the past severe winter, the fruit prospects of the country at large seem to be fully up to the average and for Western New York and some other sections the prospects are better than those of average years. We have here the promise of a great crop of apples, notwithstanding the fact that last year was a year of great abundance. The prospect for peaches is variable, some orchards giving promise of a good crop, while others give no promise. Plums promise an abundant crop. There will be a fair supply of pears. New strawberry beds and plantations promise a marvelous crop of fruit. Old beds or plantations of strawberries have been somewhat injured by the severe winter in some localities, therefore the old beds will not produce so many berries as common. Raspberries, gooseberries and currants give promise of a good crop. Grapevines and vineyards have a promising outlook. We get reports from Georgia that they are expecting in the great peach belt there the largest crop ever gathered. In 1898, 2,500 car loads were shipped from Georgia to the North and East, while this year they expect to ship from 4,000 to 5,000 car loads.

The apple crop in Genesee county promises to be large, says Dansville Breeze. Unless injured by late frosts there will also be a fair crop of pears and cherries. Genesee county is noted far and wide for a fine quality of apples, and in fruit years large shipments are made to all parts of the country. Almost every farmer has set aside three to ten acres of his farm for an apple

orchard, and in some instances the farm contains thirty or forty acres of orchard. We recall one orchard, owned by William Page, which one fall yielded upwards of 9,000 barrels of assorted fruit. Many farmers in the county depend upon the yield of apples and the prospect of an abundance of fruit this season will stimulate them to greater efforts in other branches of farm work.

Later. The grape crop at Lake Keuka is not so promising as formerly expected. With some varieties the buds were injured by the severe winter. Strawberries here are suffering from excessive rains followed by cold weather. They will ripen very late, and will not be a full crop.—Editor G. F. G.

About Premiums For Green's Fruit Grower

Subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower can begin at any month of the year. After this date, we cannot mail this spring plant premiums. We shall, however, continue to mail to subscribers who claim the premium when subscribing, premium No. 4, the microscope; No. 5, the tree and grape vine pruner; No. 6, the rubber stamp, containing your name and address with ink pad attached; No. 9, combined pruning and budding knife, also the Keen Kutter knife with 50c., also the pruning knife with 75c. Notice that 60c. must be sent for subscription and microscope, 75c. for subscription and tree pruner, 80c. for subscription and rubber stamp. The combined pruning and budding knife we offer as a premium on receipt of \$1.00 for Green's Fruit Grower for two years. Where not otherwise noted the premiums are sent upon receipt of 50c. for subscription, if you claim the premium at the time you subscribe, but not otherwise. For full particulars regarding these premiums, see any of the recent back issues.

How to Escape Poverty?

H. P. Farnham writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows: For the purpose of this discussion it will be assumed that the one finding it necessary to answer the above question is not a degenerate and possesses fair health and average ability. There is no reason why such a one should be oppressed by poverty if he is willing to pay the price to escape it. The first step away from poverty is independence, or that condition where the income equals or exceeds the outgo so that one is able to direct his expenditures for his own advantage. If this state can be established the road towards affluence is open and the distance which one will be able to travel in that direction is merely a matter of effort and opportunity. For present purposes, therefore it will be sufficient to ascertain how one can become independent. The key to independence is self control. One must compel himself to be controlled in every action by his judgment and then educate his judgment to the highest possible degree. The remedy as thus stated seems as first glance to be too simple to be so efficacious, but examination will show that it is an absolute specific and the only one. It is not, however, sugar coated or easy to take. One undertaking to put it into effect will find that it tests every fibre of his manhood, and when it has brought him success it is because he deserves to succeed, and has traveled the road which every successful man has passed over before him. There are some who acquire money by fortuitous circumstances without paying the price, but that method cannot be depended on, and most persons who trust to it will fail, whereas all who rely upon the other method will succeed. But what does this wonderful method involve? First it involves the right use of time. One who awakens to the realization of poverty must from that moment so use his time that his acts will be made to count for his release. He must not idle away or squander another moment. Every act must have an object in view, either in the conservation of health, the earning of money needed for current expenses, or the improvement of earning capacity by cultivation of natural ability or seeking for opportunities. This plan involves the absolute control of the desires and passions. It is useless to enlarge upon the fortunes which are squandered every year on stimulants and narcotics and on show and finery, but it may be well to call to mind the fact that many a man is kept in grinding poverty merely because his children are more numerous than he can afford.

The farmer is satisfied if his cereal crop yields him a profit of \$15 or \$20 an acre. The horticulturist—and I mean by this term the man who grows fruits or vegetables outdoors—must get from \$50 to \$500 per acre; and to do this must be able to make use of every possible fact which science and practice have shown to be of value.—The World's Work.

Effects of Pear Psylla.

The pear twigs sent me show the effects of a severe attack of a little sucking insect called pear psylla, says Prof. Craig in N. Y. Tribune. This insect deposits a sweetish, sticky secretion, called honey dew, on the leaves, and occasionally so abundant is it that the twigs themselves are covered. The black appearance of these twigs is due to the growth of a fungus upon the honey dew. The fungus is not injurious. The combined influence of the attack of the insect last summer and the succeeding severe winter has practically killed the shoots. The best course to pursue now is to prune your tree rather severely, cutting out all the dead branches and heading back the remaining live ones in order to stimulate a vigorous growth this summer. The remedy for psylla is an oily spray—whole oil soap, for instance. It would be well to spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture. The method of preparing this mixture is outlined in a bulletin which I am sending you. It is also desirable that you should give the tree or trees as good treatment as possible in the way of tillage and fertilizers, so that they may recover their normal vigor as soon as possible.

The greatest admirer of a pretty woman is that same woman.

Kissing carries germs and has been known to be otherwise dangerous.

The world's two greatest worriers seem to be What-to-eat and What-to-wear. Gossips are not to blame if one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Eating onions, like a good many other things, is all right when you do it yourself.

During the past twelve months Mrs. Tom Saint, a Kansas farm woman, has marketed \$64.21 worth of butter and \$104.78 worth of eggs.

A white felt hat, when soiled may be restored by applying a paste made of magnesia and water. When dry, brush out the powder.—Mail and Breeze.

Woman Money-maker.—Mrs. Kersey, at Hayward's, raises tulips, Japanese iris, daffodils and all the early bulbous plants, for the bulbs. Her bulbs are all sold in the East. Not one of them goes into the California market. She raises her plants out of doors. She had enormous fields of them and gets the highest prices. A woman at San Mateo was left land poor by her husband. She had a ranch, but no money. She began to raise sweetpeas for the San Francisco market, and now has a hundred acres planted with them. Mrs. Strong made a great success of raising pampas grass for the market. When the fashion of using pampas plumes for decoration went out, she planted her ranch with something else—walnuts, I think—and has continued to be successful.

We shall surely have a signboard like this on our Experimental Farm. The same post that holds the mail box supports also a black-board with the name of the farm painted in bold letters at the top and "Wanted" and "For Sale" at convenient distances below. With this outfit, and a telephone connecting him with the outside world, the farmer is as well equipped for business as his village neighbor.

—From Farm Journal.

Cheesecloth.—A bolt of cheesecloth was in the collection of articles gathered for a linen shower given to a prospective June bride the other day. It will be a very useful source to draw needful supplies from in the way of dusts, dishcloths, etc. The practical young woman receiving it was highly pleased, for cheesecloth is a very essential feature of the menage nowadays.

Oiling the Wringer.—Do not fall to oil the wringer every time you wash. If oiled often, there is less wear on the machinery, and less strength is expended by the operator. To clean the rollers, rub them first with a cloth saturated with kerosene oil and follow with soap and water. Always loosen the rollers before putting the wringer away.

Daylight and truth meet us with clear dawn.—Milton.

True obedience neither procrastinates nor questions.—Iuaries.

We get out of nature what we carry to her.—Catherine Hagar.

The education of the will is the object of our existence.—Emerson.

Carrie Nation will please take notice that the president not only does not use tobacco, but proposes to prevent the public buildings in Washington from smoking.

The dyspeptic don't have to eat pie in order to get crusty.

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HISTORY OF OUR PETS.

What Happened to Our Circus Trick Mule.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

A troop of children with dinner baskets were on their way to school, each one hurrying along to be in time to meet an old man who was putting up the bars in front of his little home, and getting ready to mount a queer looking mule. He carried a dinner basket on his arm and in his hand was a rope with which he led a little brindle cow. He was a very odd old man. His eyes being weak he wore a shaker bonnet drawn down over them and tied under his chin. His linen frock was worn over his vest, while his blue jean trousers came but little below his knees. Being tall, when he sat astride his short legged mule his feet were not far from the ground. As the children approached he paused with a pleasant "How-de-do my little man, or how-de-do my little miss," causing a laugh all around. Without thought of rudeness this salutation was invariably answered by "How-de-do Mr. How-de-do, how is Aunty Loomise and how is Jerry?" And running up they would pat Jerry's sleek side while one would take the rope from the man's hand, thinking it an honor to lead the gentle cow. The old man and his wife came not long ago to live in the little cottage, only having a small plot for garden and flowers, with stable in the rear for mule and cow. He worked a few acres of land some little distance away, and rode the mule to and from his work, as he was very lame; he also used the mule to cultivate his corn. Then, too, he often tied the mule, as well as the cow, in the fence corners to pick their living while he worked. The children became well acquainted and friendly with the man and mule. When they came to the bars where the man went into the field he would dismount and make Jerry go through his tricks to please the children, for Jerry was a trick mule with a history which you shall hear. As a baby mule he belonged to a circus. He was so oddly marked and so teachable he was taken into the ring where he attracted much attention. He had long silken ears, one of which was white and the other black. In fact the whole of one side even to his feet was a grizzly white and the other side black. He was named Jereboam but called Jerry for short. He was taught to make a bow, shake his head, shake hands, take off a boy's cap, walk on hind feet and do many other things not expected of a mule. At last he grew large and strong and, like some children, from over indulgence became unmanageable. When not in good humor he would clear the ring by the use of his heels and for a time run the whole circus. Finally he was sold from one to another and in time was owned by a boatman and used to draw heavy loaded canal boats. Here he endured many hardships but when too sorely pressed would kick with such vigor as to clear himself from harness and traces, making it necessary for the men to put him on the boat and use another beast. One bitter cold night the boatmen were trying to get the last boat-loads to their destination before navigation closed. Ice was already forming on the water, making it hard to draw the boats. The tow-path slippery and both men and teams were over-worked. Poor Jerry had twice slipped into the canal and been hauled out until mule nature could endure it no longer. When being hitched into the traces again he rebelled putting such force into his heels as to break loose from his driver. Then he ran away. Night had set in, no one had time to leave the boat to find him in the harness and was thrown down. He had struggled to regain his feet and had fallen again and again until, exhausted and covered with mud, he lay in a pool of water nearly dead. Snow came on and he would have perished had not our friend the old man found him. Seeing he was yet alive he had him drawn out on dry boards and straw for he could not stand. He could scarcely wiggle an ear. While working over him, turning him over and rubbing him with wisps of straw, he found it was Jerry, the pet mule of the circus, the one he had cared for many years before. He renewed his labor and at last got him on his feet. The two front ones had been frozen causing the hoofs in time to grow long and turn over. The old man was given the mule as well as pay for his first winter's keeping, as he was no longer of service to the boatman. But though Jerry was never known to kick again he still remembered all the old tricks learned in the circus. The school boys were so fond of the mule and the pleasant old man they never tired of being with him, often leaving

the noontime sports to go to the field where he worked. They would carry armfuls of grass, lead Jerry and the cow to water, and even save lumps of maple sugar for the pampered mule. They would take the hoe from their old friend and work while he ate his dinner. It was their delight to gather around him while he told stories about animals in the circus, telling where and how they were caught, and making nature studies interesting to them. He told them that one day at the circus, while Jerry was yet a colt, the mule walked around among the animals, which all seemed fond of him; coming to the elephant he walked around and under the great beast, when, smelling of her trunk, the elephant wound it carefully about him, carried him to the ropes and dropped him over; he got up and looked about as much as to say "how came I in this crowd?" Then he went off by himself and kept out of mischief the rest of the day. While the boys were being entertained by the old man, the girls and often the teacher would go to the home for a chat with the old man's good wife. She was a cultured and refined woman, yet always seemed happy and contented under adversity. The teacher one day ventured to ask how it was she married a man so different from herself? She answered: "It was destiny. When young he saved the lives of my father and mother in a fire at the risk of his own, making himself forever a cripple. There was nothing else I could do as recompense, and I have never regretted my act." After a time the old man became so infirm a nephew of his wife took them both to his home to live with him all their remaining years. As the old man rode away on the mule to-day the children walked a long way with him and never had a holiday they enjoyed so much as when they were allowed to spend a day with old Mr. How-de-do and the pet mule Jerry.

Fancy Fruit Never a Glut.

Some people always see gloomy prospects and glum markets; they always look on the dark side of everything and seem never to catch even a glimpse to the silver edging of a cloud, says Canadian Horticulturist. We do, indeed, find our markets at times over supplied with certain fruits, but if we look into the conditions we find either that the fruit was poor or that it was badly distributed. Perhaps one market was receiving three-fourths of the shipments from our Canadian growers, and hundreds of smaller markets throughout Ontario were almost bare of supply. We do not believe that too much really high grade fruit, of good shipping quality, can be grown. There is an axiom about this which we believe will hold good, viz., the "the more good fruit put into a market the greater will be the consumption and the better the prices in the end," while no doubt the reverse of this statement is equally true. The fact is that when people cannot get good apples, for example, they will look out for choice fruits of other kinds, whether fresh or preserved, to take their place, and so on throughout the chapter. The moral then is plain—grow only fancy high grade fruit, and place such goods only on the markets, and the chances are that we shall seldom see a glut, unless it be of overripe fruit that must be hurriedly disposed of.—Canadian Horticulturist.

In selecting the hens to be kept for breeders take those with small, smooth and neat heads, well developed combs, bright eyes and nice tapering necks, long and deep bodies, active movements, vigorous in constitution and good layers. The usefulness of a horse may often be determined by the time at which he is first handled. Usually sulky and vicious dispositioned horses grow worse as the animals grow older, and these faults may often be avoided by proper training when quite young.

A baker's oven heated by electricity is a novelty at Montauban, France. The heating elements—numbering twenty—are placed at the side of the interior, and heat is quickly applied and cut off at once, with a considerable saving in time. No heat is lost up the chimney, as the only opening is the door through which the bread is passed.

Encourage the birds and toads to make themselves "at home" on your farm. Their presence means the absence of many ruinous insect pests. A toad will in a season eat insects that will, if allowed to multiply, consume about \$25 worth of fruit and vegetables.

Mrs. Jilson. "I see they are going to start another expedition to the North Pole."

Old Jilson. "Oh, let's talk about the equator or something pleasant."—Cleveland "Leader."

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FREE BOOK FOR SICK WOMAN

Woman is more liable to illness than man. This is because her organism is more sensitive. In man the muscular system is predominant. In woman the nervous sympathetic. Woman suffers in heart and brain and body a thousand things the average man can't understand. He knows nothing of the throbbing head, the aching back, the nerves all a jar by overstrain, the "want to be let alone" feeling, the weakness and prostration from overwork, worry and cares of her self-sacrificing life. Often indeed her wonderful love and courage make her hide from him until it is too late, the many sleepless, restless nights followed by tired waking mornings, the wearing pain, the dragging weakness of female complaints, all of which are increased at each period, the unutterable misery and weakness that darken her life and bring her to the verge of despair.

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to any sick woman who writes for it. She who reads it will learn all about the weakness and diseases of her sex; all about her complicated nervous and physical conditions; all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism. Best of all, she will learn what is necessary to maintain health, and how that health can be regained when lost.

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Dr. Sproule has given particular attention to the illustrations in this book, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to get the very best. All the female organs, both in health and disease, are so clearly drawn that anyone looking at the pictures cannot fail to understand. Dr. Sproule's long experience as a surgeon and a Specialist has made him an authority, and the illustrations have been done from drawings which he himself has made especially for this book. They are so clear and perfect that they will prove a revelation to the woman who sees them.

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all kinds, also everything in Harness, Saddles and

Saddlery, all shown in large handsome half-tone

illustrations, full descriptions and all priced at prices

much lower than any other house can possibly make.

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you will receive the most astonishing

Sugar Offer ever heard of, a new and

astonishing proposition. How others can offer top

prices and we ship so as to make freight charges amount to next to nothing. We will explain why we are the only

makers or dealers in the world that can ship buggies the day we receive your order. Our Free Trial Offer, Our Pay

After Received Terms, Our Binding Guarantee are all explained when we send you the FOUR FREE CATALOGUES.

If you have, don't fail to cut this ad. out today and mail to us.

HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR A BUGGY? If you can't use a Top Buggy at any price, call your neighbor's

attention to this announcement. Don't buy any kind of a buggy until after you cut this ad. out and send to us

and get the Four Big Free Catalogues, the most liberal offer, the very latest in buggies, trunks, carriages, etc.

propositions, everything explained, all free for the asking. Write today. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., ILLINOIS

GREEN'S BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP

A SPRAY pump of a construction that is the very best in all its parts. The entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast at its upper end to the barrel staves. The working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid, and also doing away with a large amount of complicated parts. The suction and retaining valves and seats are ground brass. The air chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful, and easily operated.

No. 305, complete with 5 feet of 1/4-inch three-ply discharge hose and graduating Vermorel nozzle. Price, \$4.95

No. 306, complete with two leads of 1/4-inch three-ply discharge hose, each 5 feet long, and two graduating Vermorel nozzles. Price, \$5.95

These Pumps are sold at the stores at \$10.00 and \$12.00

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

GREEN'S 3 BIG STRAWBERRIES

Of Superior Merit, Cream of the List. Pot Grown Strawberry Plants For Sale

POTTED PLANTS

Set Out This Summer
will bear a Full Crop
Next Spring.

Our Potted Plants Keep on Growing. They will be ready on and after August 1st, and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.

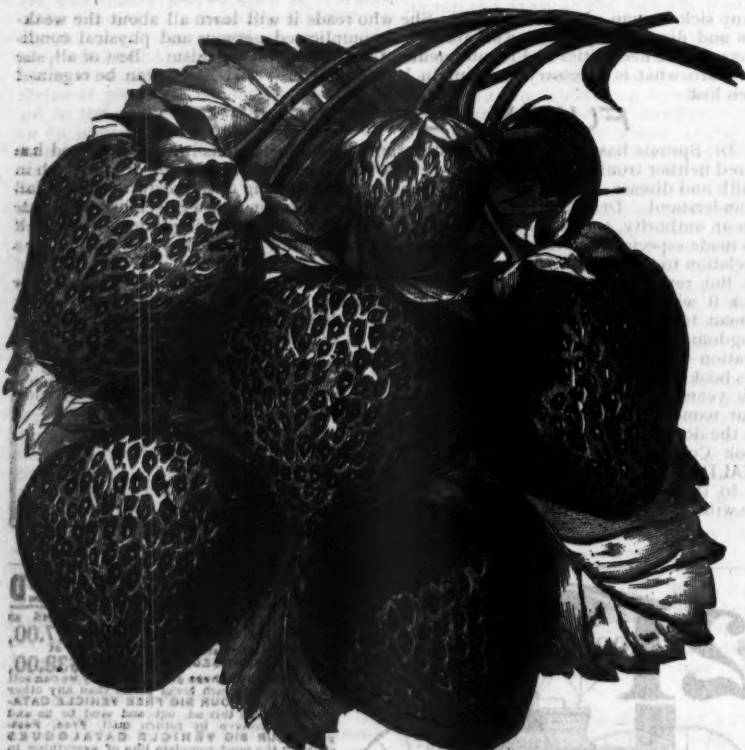


Picking Berries from our Pot Grown Strawberry Plants set out Last Summer.

You Gain a Year's Growth

BY PLANTING POTTED PLANTS.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot grown plants can be planted after Aug. 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the next spring.



Green's New Pine Apple Flavored Strawberry.—Large size, vigorous grower, great yielder.

Plants not ready to ship until Aug. 1st, other varieties ready now.

A strawberry grower at Mt. Morris, N. Y., discovered a valuable new strawberry growing upon his place. After testing this variety, he destroyed all other varieties, and planted nothing but this new one. He has secured each year an immense crop of large and handsome berries from this new variety, which sold in the local market at prices far above those of ordinary strawberries. Not only is this new variety very vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, but the quality is superior, having a rich pineapple flavor. Our Mr. C. A. Green made a visit to Mt. Morris. He was delighted with what he saw. We have kept watch of this strawberry for four or five years. Nearly two years ago we purchased all interests in the new strawberry, and planted the entire stock of plants at Green's Fruit Farm. For years this variety has borne fruit at Rochester, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a variety of great value.

Don't fail to plant it. It is large, vigorous, productive; best quality. Best of all the new kinds. It is seldom that a strawberry is of superior quality and yet profitable as a market berry, but I can recommend it as valuable for market as well as for the home table.

—C. A. GREEN



How we Grow our Strawberry Plants in Pots.

NOTE.—We have the following varieties of Potted Strawberry Plants ready to ship now: Senator Dunlap, Glen Mary, Corsican, Jessele, Brandywine, Sample, and Clyde. PINE APPLE PLANTS WILL BE READY AUGUST 1st. Send for circular and prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Senator Dunlap Strawberry. It marks a new era in berry culture.

Senator Dunlap.—It is an all round, rough and ready producer, sturdy plant and heavy cropper of best quality berries. Prof. J. C. Blair says: "I have compared it with eighty-two other varieties grown on the Station grounds, and do not hesitate to say that it has greater merit than any other berry. With clean, healthy foliage which has no tendency to rust. The berries are very large, roundish conical, regular, with slight neck. In color they are glossy crimson, with the meat firm and solid, deep crimson throughout, and good in quality. It is a wonderfully productive strawberry. Altogether Senator Dunlap is the most attractive strawberry I know of."



Corsican, biggest berry on earth.—This is C. A. Green's favorite strawberry. We have sent it out by the hundred thousands to every postoffice from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It is a great strawberry for many reasons. First, it is the biggest berry; second, it is the brightest and best in color; third, it is a great yielder and producer; fourth, and the most important of all, the foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds, and even neglect of cultivation. Plantations of Corsican continue in bearing longer than any other variety we have. Its fame has spread widely in this locality, about Rochester, N. Y. You can make no mistake in planting the Corsican.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY.

It is one thing to put land into a fertile condition and another to maintain it in that condition. Good farming consists in part, in growing good crops year after year and keeping the soil in at least as fertile a state as at the start. If not increasing its productivity. Those who do this are exceedingly rare. It requires the most intimate knowledge of the principles of soils and their fertility and the proper rotation of crops. For the fruit grower it is even more difficult than for the ordinary farmer. He has to deal with trees and other things of a long lived and quite permanent character. Tillage is not so easily conducted as with field crops, and the land is therefore not under so good command.

There are several ways of adding to the fertility of land, whether it is set to fruits or to other crops, and among the most practicable and the cheapest is making use of the natural supplies within easy reach.

There is, in nearly every soil that is under cultivation, much more plant food in latent or unavailable forms than any of us fully believe. The time was when it would be all mysterious to the farmers and fruit growers to talk to them of these elements of fertility, such as potash, phosphoric acid, etc., but now it is quite different. They know what they are and their uses, and in many cases, how to cause them to be in the soil in available forms in sufficient proportions to feed the crops well.

As in the matter of increasing the soil fertility, so in maintaining it, timely, frequent and thorough stirring of the soil will have much to do with making the unavailable forms of both potash and phosphoric acid in the soil available. It is a way of checking or drawing drafts upon the reserve supply in bank. The question is, what is the supply and how long will it last? That may be determined by the soil chemist in some degree but the one who is in charge of the work of handling the soil in a practical way ought to be able to do so even better. He has the crops for an indication of how the checks are being honored under his system of soil treatment and what may be expected in the future. But he must be a student of his business. There may be a time when the supply in the soil can no longer be relied on for all the needs of the trees and plants, no matter how well he may manage the natural supply and conditions. Then he will have to resort to getting plant food from other sources. Sometimes the application of quick lime will set loose the potash and phosphoric acid for a time.

If potash is needed there is nothing better to apply to the soil, in most cases, than muriate and sulphate of potash. For some crops one of these is better than the other, and this is a matter that should engage the closest attention of the grower. The quantity that may be needed and the time of application also must be well understood. There is no difficulty in learning the proper details on these points, by consulting the proper authorities, and they are ever at hand or within easy reach.

Phosphoric acid may be had from several sources. Bone in its various forms all contain it in abundance. Dissolved bone is more quickly available than any other. Phosphate rock is also an excellent source of phosphoric acid, and is the cheapest of all.

Wood ashes contains both potash and phosphoric acid, and in very available forms; but it is not often that one can get ashes that are sufficiently rich in it to warrant paying much for them.

Nitrogen is another plant food that must be taken into consideration in growing all crops. In maintaining the fertility of the land it is fortunate that there is in the air an inexhaustible supply of this indispensable element, and a costly one if bought in any commercial form. The soil contains it in limited proportions, and in combination with other things, but in the air it is pure, in boundless quantities and as free as the air itself. All that is needed is the knowledge and the small effort to lay hold of it. This can be done with the greatest ease. Nature has most kindly furnished us a means of appropriating all the nitrogen we need, if we act wisely. The leguminous plants, of which the clovers, peas, beans, etc., are common representatives. They may be grown at a profit, so far as their own crop is concerned, and as a fertilizing agency they are still more valuable. When they are worked into the soil the whole of their nitrogen is placed where it may be utilized in the growing other crops, but in their roots is a very considerable amount of it. This the following crops are sure to get,

and it is clear profit. Anyone who wishes to maintain the fertility of his land, and every sane tiller of the soil must want to do this, cannot afford to omit the use of this means. One who will do it thoroughly can go from strength to strength. He can grow good crops, and, with the wise use of the other fertilizing agencies, can in no way lessen the crop producing ability of his land. In view of these facts there is little need for buying nitrogen in any form, except where it is not possible to grow the leguminous crops.

No soil can be really fertile that is barren or deficient of humus. This is as necessary as any of the true plant foods. It holds moisture in the soil, and no crop of any kind can lay hold of the food it needs except in liquid forms. Water must be present to dissolve the needed elements. A soil devoid of or lacking humus will be unproductive almost in the same proportions. It furnishes a home for the bacteria that are the direct agents in fixing the nitrogen in the roots of the plants that they partially inhabit.

When we consider all the means at our command there is no good reason for the fertility of our soils degenerating or not fully holding up to the best standard.

H. E. Dandeman,

Pineapples, Mangos, Guavas.—Pineapple fields are as common as cabbage patches in New York, says Van Deman in Vick's. The plants are set out about two feet apart and carefully hoed and fertilized the first year, but after that they need little attention for several years except to fertilize them and gather the fruit. The crop is usually very profitable where at all properly managed. Mango trees are seen on every pioneer homestead and they seem to withstand all sorts of abuse and neglect and finally succeed quite well. The common seedlings are not very fine in the quality of their fruit but even these are considered good. The choice varieties from India and other tropical countries are just being introduced, and soon they will be found in the hands of those who are progressive enough to appreciate their worth. The fruit is about the size and shape of a pig's kidney, although there is some variation in both form and size. The color is usually greenish-yellow with a bronze or red cheek, and the flavor is sweet and yet tartish and spirited enough to please all tastes. The time will come when good mangoes will be sold in the shops of our northern states as the banana was some years ago. The guava is another fruit that is seen everywhere, and is of the very easiest culture. Indeed, it almost needs no culture, but will pay for good attention. It is the food of the poor and rich and is made into all kinds of preparations for the table. Guava jelly is known the world over as one of the most delicious of all table dainties. Eaten raw, guavas are excellent. The flavor is quite strongly tart and of quite a peculiar character. In size and shape guavas of the true type are about like lemons, and their color is yellow or greenish-yellow. Inside they resemble the tomato in appearance.

Thinning Fruit.

Question: What is the best way to thin fruit?

Prof. Hansen: Apples should be thinned when about half the size of plums. To pick them off is about the only way I know how to do it.

Mr. Elliot: In an orchard of 300,000 peach trees, in a section of country where labor is cheap, they go over that orchard systematically when the peaches are about the size of a robin's egg, and they thin them out so they stand from four to six inches apart, claiming they get enough more in size and quality and price to make up for all the trouble. To illustrate: Young Mr. Hale, whose father owns the orchard I have just spoken of, while engaged with his help in thinning peaches, was visited by an old peach man, a man who had raised peaches all his life and thought he knew all about the business, who said to the young man when he saw him thinning out those peaches, "Young man, if you were ruining my peach trees like you are ruining your father's I would turn you off the place." Mr. Hale did not say anything, but when they were picking the peaches the same man came that way again and went over the orchard looking this way and that and admiring the fine fruit crop. Finally he came into the packing house and said, "Young man, you know your business; I would not turn you off now. You have the finest crop of peaches I have ever seen grown." —Minnesota Horticulturist.

"Yes, Emily is to have eight bridesmaids." "Why so many?" "She wanted to include all the girls to whom the bridegroom has at various times been engaged." —Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

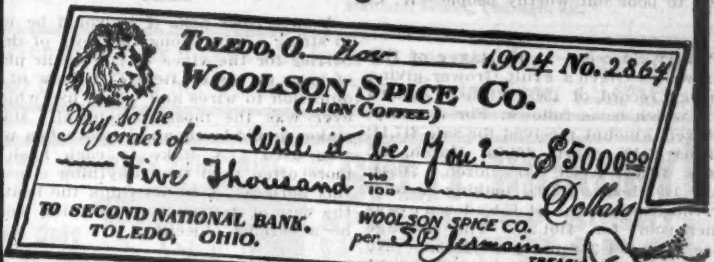
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Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

Lion Coffee

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



How Would You Like a Check Like This?

WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00

Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Growers' Clubs. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 18,909,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
2 Second Prize	1,000.00
3 Prizes	\$500.00 each
5 Prizes	200.00 "
10 Prizes	100.00 "
20 Prizes	50.00 "
50 Prizes	20.00 "
250 Prizes	10.00 "
1800 Prizes	5.00 "
2139 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES

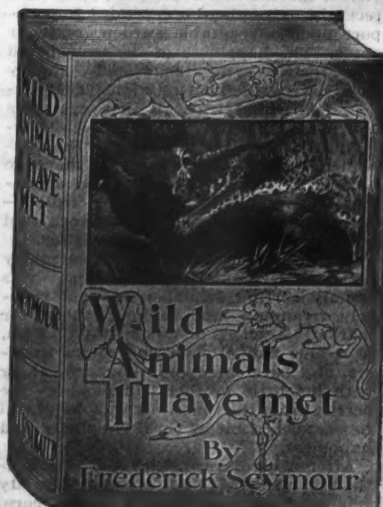
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

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WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

This \$5.00 Book Given Away



WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET

Is the title of an elegant \$5.00 book, 500 pages, 300 photographs, by the great Frederick Seymour, Naturalist. We will send you this book for your services if you will secure a club of ten subscribers at thirty-five cents each, without premium. Or, we will send you this \$5.00 book if you will send us five subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower for five years each, sending us \$5.00 for these five subscriptions, each of which is to continue five years, without premium.

This is a book of natural history and thrilling experiences, the result of a lifetime of effort. It is unlike any other book on animals. It combines the most interesting and valuable facts of natural history with the most exciting experiences and thrilling adventures. The author has circled the globe in search of a knowledge of wild animals. Well worth \$5.00.

C. A. GREEN.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



Our Correspondence.



I am much pleased with Green's Fruit Grower. The May issue contains the best article on spraying that I have ever read, says L. W. Wilton of Michigan.

If I were very poor I would live mostly on fruits, grain, nuts and milk eating no flesh whatever. I haven't had even an egg on my plate for several years. I am a bachelor. I was interested in the lady who said she would live on 5 cents a day if she were very poor. When I bought milk it cost me twelve to fifteen cents per day, not counting the food I consumed that I raised myself. My books cost me considerable. If I were rich I would spend a lot of money in buying useful books and in giving them to poor but worthy people.—W. C. W.

Poultry Success.—A. F. Maxey of Illinois writes Green's Fruit Grower giving the egg record of 150 White Leghorn hens which is as follows: For January, 78 dozen, amount received for sale \$17.14; February, 105 dozen, \$24.96; March, 145 dozen, \$19.04; April, 147 dozen, \$18.44; May, 179 dozen, \$21.99, making a total for the five months of 654 dozen eggs which sold for \$101.57. The average price was 15.1-2 cents per dozen. No record was kept of the eggs used in the family and those used for setting. He hatched 300 chickens the same spring. He had a warm house for the hens and they had outside range every day the weather would permit. He kept grit before them constantly and fed some concentrated beef, meal, corn, wheat and oats.

I. F. Wolvin of Michigan writes us that he has been a subscriber for Green's Fruit Grower for over twenty years, and that he prizes our publication highly. Many of his neighbors have been led to

subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower after seeing copies that he has received. He says that when people learn of its value they desire to subscribe for it. He says it is good for the poultry keeper, for the fruit grower, for the wife, for the children and in fact for every member of a well constituted family. The past winter has been severe on his fruit trees. The snow lay two feet deep on the level giving the mice an opportunity to gnaw the bark from his trees. He finds in the March issue of Green's Fruit Grower an article telling how to save such girdled trees by bridge grafting. He says this one issue of Green's Fruit Grower may be worth \$1,000 to him by enabling him to save his valuable orchard.

A subscriber asks if it would be well to string a wire along the rows of dewberries for the vines to run on in place of poles or posts. Reply: I know of no objection to wires and would use whichever was the most economical. Many stakes would be required even when wire was used. A stake to each bush is more often used than anything else for this purpose. I do not think the heat of the wire or danger from lightning would be a serious objection.

Green's Fruit Grower grows better and better. I enclose my renewal subscription. I like the new poultry editor's work. What he says is of every day use to all of us who are interested in poultry, whether fanciers or otherwise. Red Cross currant is the best currant we ever tasted.—J. A. Roney.

Forest Trees.—Chestnut lumber is used a great deal yet more for domestic use than commercial. It seems to outlast all of our native woods when exposed to the weather. It is a coarse grained wood and when wet always gives out a disagreeable stain. Another wood which makes the finest lumber but which is little used, is whitewood. Poplar is a perfectly white wood and remains so after seasoning. This is the material from which the white baskets are made which delight the fruit packer. Ash is a valuable wood and in great demand; when seasoned it is the hardest and strongest of our native woods, excelling even white oak, which is another wood that is not white. White birch is a wood of which the bark only is white. This bark is a remarkable material. In our northern sections it can be pulled apart into many thin layers and has been used for writing paper. It is exceedingly strong timber and burns with the brilliancy of celluloid. The tree is of little value. Black walnut is a valuable tree and one of very rapid growth. The nuts are a favorite with many.—Wesley Peck.

"A wise man from the East" says: Let every woman who wants good health and good looks, carefully read chapter 12 and 15, Leviticus. If she lives up to those teachings, she will find that it will be a real pleasure to live.

One of the greatest physicians in the country writes as follows: "Unless a boy is circumcised he is liable, not only to be sickly, but to be unfortunate all his life." A word to the wise is sufficient.—James J. Jensen.

A COUNTRY COUSIN.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

A city gentleman of our acquaintance visited his country cousin, a young man recently married, who depended for support upon a vegetable garden of four acres. The happiness of the cousin and his thrifty wife suggested sundry thoughts to the city relation. The garden, flourishing with all the vegetables and fruits commonly raised in New England lay quiet and beautiful in the sunshine; near its center, just on the edge of a large strawberry-bed, stood a canvas tent,—bower it might be called,—stretched over a wooden framework, and open at the end towards the visitor.

Beneath the canvas sat John's pretty little wife, who, with deft fingers, was rapidly sorting strawberries, and properly arranging and packing them for market. A short distance away, John, in a blue flannel shirt and rough trousers, and barefooted, was engaged, along with his little brother, in picking the berries from the vines. It was delightful to see such a bit of rural simplicity and happiness.

After a cordial greeting and introduction to his wife, John showed this city relative, and proudly, his peas, corn, onions, and other fine-growing crops, and his chickens and swine. When asked if

he had all the land he wanted, he said:

"Yes; it is all I have time to attend to." His wife and he seemed so contented and happy in each other's love, so industrious and simple-hearted, so easily satisfied, and withal so healthy, good and independent, that the city relative could not but regard their lot as one of extreme good fortune, and he contrasted their natural, wholesome manner of living with the unnatural and wearing existence of the people who dwelt in the great bustling city he had lately left. He thought of the vice, the wretched poverty, the broken health, the exhausting demand upon vital force, the selfishness, luxury, unsatisfied cravings and feverish excitement; and in spite of the city's many advantages in quickening intellect, giving knowledge, and polishing the form and address, he felt constrained to render a decision unqualifiedly in favor of a rural life like this.

It is best to know exactly the things we can do and ought to do. In his life of John Sterling, Carlyle tells an amusing and instructive story of Sterling's boyhood, which serves to illustrate the restless impatience which passes from scheme to scheme, like a bee from flower to flower. Sterling's father gave him a garden for his own use, and the boy turned gardener. First he sowed flower-seeds, but in a day or two began to think they were a long time growing, so he turned up the ground again and planted potatoes. Then he thought he should prefer oaks and apples, and the potatoes were rooted out to make room for acorns and pippins; and at last, as may be conjectured, he reaped neither roses nor potatoes, nor oak trees nor apples. To be intent and fixed, like the country cousin, upon a few things, to feel delight and pleasure in many, and to take an interest in all, these, it seems to me, are the primary secrets of a tranquil and contented heart.—G.

SCREECH OWLS DESTROY SONG BIRDS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Don't forget the birds. Thank God for the beautiful birds, the blue birds and robins. Those harbingers of spring whose sweet carols of song tell of the resurrection of vegetable life, of blooming flowers and happiness, but don't forget it is to our advantage to seek out and destroy their enemies. What is their greatest enemy? Cats not always, but screech owls. They destroy every young bird they can find. Because it is done at night it is blamed on cats and the owl gets the credit of catching mice. There cannot be found a person who ever saw a screech owl catch a mouse; it is not their nature. Their prey is mostly small birds which fall an easy victim to their stealthy habits. M. Maugans says the small mouse hawk and screech owl should be protected, for they feel almost entirely on mice. I will say to that assertion take pains to find out what destroyed that robin's nestful of young birds, built where the cats could not go. Investigate truthfully and throw away all prejudice and favoritism.—Marion Crise.

ALL DONE ON A TOWN LOT.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have one-half acre in the suburbs of town, and on it a six roomed house. I have 50 currant bushes which yielded 116 quarts of fruit in one season of which I sold \$10 worth; a small patch of strawberries which bears more fruit than we need, also raspberries from which we picked 5 gallons last season. I have 75 plants of different kinds of blackberries which will bear this season. One Kieffer pear tree fifteen years planted which produced the fall of 1902, 6 bushels of fruit; 1 Maiden's Blush apple tree which gives us plenty of superior fall apples, and about 5 German prune trees in chicken yard. I also keep from 40 to 50 chickens from which I clear as many dollars in a year; they are hatched early and commence laying in October. They laid all winter when eggs were as high as 45 cents per dozen. I feed oats, wheat, corn, clover, meal in a mash and green cut bone. I have a small hot-bed 5 by 8 feet from which I sell early tomatoes, cabbage, pepper and beet plants from which I clear \$6 or \$7 and have what I want for my own use. I raise garden stuff, peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage and beans, there is not one foot of land that is not cultivated and we sell all surplus. I tend this garden mornings and evenings and off days. In 1870 I had not a dollar. I desired to learn the trade of brick laying and worked and dead-headed it between baggage cars to a town ten miles away to be disappointed. I was not discouraged. I carried the hod that summer. The next summer the boss took me as an apprentice. I got \$8 a month and board. In winter I worked on the railroad or whatever I could get to do. I am not rich but I have a nice home. This will show what a man can do by hustling.—Penn. Subscriber.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering from Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

STOMACH TROUBLES CURED

If you suffer from Dyspepsia, Stomach, Liver, or Bowel Trouble of any kind, read this liberal offer. IT WILL BE WORTH MONEY TO YOU.

Do you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, or stomach, liver, or bowel trouble of any kind? If you do, why not let us cure you? We do not mean simply to give you a few pills, but to give you a permanent cure. We will give you a full and complete description of our method of treatment, and we will send you a copy of our book, "The Science of Stomach and Bowel Troubles," which will tell you all you need to know about these troubles. We will also send you a copy of our book, "The Science of Stomach and Bowel Troubles," which will tell you all you need to know about these troubles. We will also send you a copy of our book, "The Science of Stomach and Bowel Troubles," which will tell you all you need to know about these troubles.

RUPTURE

Cured by the Collings System. Send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Room 298, 1674 Pacific Street, Waterbury, N.Y., and he will send you a FREE BY MAIL a trial of his wonderful treatment that cured him and has cured thousands of others. Do not delay, but write today. Capt. Collings had a remarkable knowledge of the human system and was a true healer. He will send you a full and complete description of his method of treatment, and we will send you a copy of our book, "The Science of Stomach and Bowel Troubles," which will tell you all you need to know about these troubles.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

ARREST IT—\$100 REWARD

for any skin disease, Eczema, Old Sores, Piles, Pimples, etc., which the new Radium Remedy K-12 will not cure promptly. Send to-day for a FREE treatment sufficient to cure any ordinary case.

EO-ZINC CO., F. Ashland Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell our \$2 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50¢ best seller; 100¢ per cent. profit; \$100 to-day for terms and territory.

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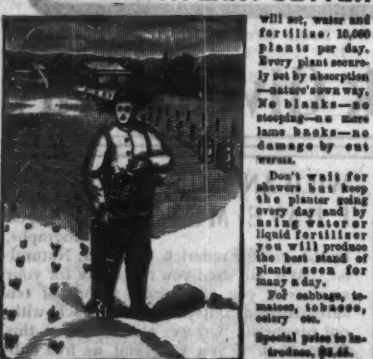
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For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

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4790 Negligee Gown,
32 to 40 bust.



4785 Fancy Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

4785—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace, 1/2 yard of silk for belt, 2 1/2 yards of all-over lace and 4 yards of lace for frills.

4786—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace, 1/2 yard of silk for belt, 2 1/2 yards of all-over lace and 2 yards of lace for frills.



4786 Surplice Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.



4740 Fancy Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

4740—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 21 inches wide, 6 yards 27 inches wide or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of tucking, 1 1/2 yards of applique and 1/2 yard of silk for belt to make as illustrated.

4741—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 21 inches wide for yoke and banding, 3 yards of lace for frills and 2 1/2 yards of silk for lining.



4787 Plaited Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.



4789 Child's Dress,
2 to 6 yrs.

4789—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

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4788 Nine Gored
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4741 Five Gored
Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

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To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

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Aunt Hannah's Replies.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

My Dear Aunt Hannah:—An estimable young man has been paying me marked attention for a year or two. He is remarkably bashful and shows no tendency to overcome his diffidence. He is painfully self-conscious. Can you suggest anything that I can do to make him feel easier and more at home in my company? He is a member of our church, a man of good habits and stainless life, a tall, fine looking manly fellow. If it was not for his bashfulness he would be an ideal companion.—Lettie.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—Bashfulness is a painful disorder. Few people understand how much bashful people suffer. They are generally highly sensitive people. They desire to appear at their best and yet on account of this disorder and of their sensitiveness they appear at their worst. The bashful man is never so bashful and never so blundering as when he is in the presence of the girl he likes best of all. Bashful men make good lovers, good sons, good brothers, good husbands in most instances. I caution you to beware of young men with brassy faces who can face any circumstance unabashed. Give the bashful man preference every time.

Bashfulness can be overcome and in nearly every instance is overcome. As the young man mixes in society more frequently and gets fairly launched on the world's tide his bashfulness will subside gradually and finally disappear.

Yes, there are many things that you can do to relieve your lover of his diffidence. When he calls to see you if you can manage to be on the porch, and ask him to be seated there, or under the shade of a tree, you will find that he is far less restrained there than he would have been in the parlor. All persons feel more at ease outside the parlor than they do inside. I have known gatherings of young people which were stiff and formal in the parlor, every one prim and dignified, but the moment they were invited out on the lawn or on the front porch their manner changed, and they became a frolicsome, lively, fun loving lot of well behaved people. The plan will work if you induce him to take you driving by some modest hint or suggestion. The bashful man is never so bashful when driving his ladylove over the highways and byways. Be careful never to permit your bashful lover to know that you consider him bashful or notice his embarrassment. Be as informal as possible in your manner toward him.

There is much art and tact required in making any guest feel easy and at home in your company. There are people in whose company we always feel restrained whereas there are other people whose manner and personality make us unconscious of everything but the fact that we are having a delightful hour. Endeavor to acquire such a grace of manner as will make your bashful lover feel at ease. Never discard a lover on account of bashfulness, and never for a moment think that the bashful man is necessarily ignorant, boorish or lacking in ability. Bashful men often attain the highest honors later in life. I have a friend who was the most bashful young man I ever heard of. Now in middle life he is accomplished and courtly, a fine specimen of intellectual manhood.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—If a young man asks permission to see a girl home from church or from an entertainment how should she reply to the invitation? I have heard girls say in response, "I guess so," or "I suppose so." I have heard other girls reply, "Yes, if you please," but I do not think any of these replies were just the proper ones so I ask for your opinion and advice. Another question is, should we look directly at a speaker during a sermon or lecture, or directly at a teacher who is speaking to a class?—L. B. M., Mich.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—The manner in which a young girl should respond when asked by a gentleman if he may see her home varies with circumstances, and depends somewhat upon how long she has known the young man and how intimate they are. If he asks to see you home for the first time a proper reply would be, yes, thank you. If the same gentleman has frequently escorted you home on other occasions it will be proper for you to say, certainly, if you are pleased with the invitation. Or the young man might be so regular in his attentions as properly to consider it unnecessary to ask your permission, but might simply join you and both go on your way without invitation or consent. A more difficult problem might arise if you did not desire to accept an invitation of this kind. Manner is everything in our intercourse with friends or acquaintances. Our manner may be cordial and inviting or distant and repelling, or it may be neither one nor the other. Our manner often indicates the condition of our minds and feelings.

Yes, we should look directly at the speaker whether he is preaching a sermon, delivering a lecture or teaching a class. Also in conversation with our friends and acquaintances or with strangers we should look them fully in the eyes, but we need not fix our eyes thus so as to make it a stare. It is well to form the habit of looking directly in the face of one who is communicating with us.

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The Cat and the Bird.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

As I sat on my porch one day I saw a cat steal stealthily toward a group of shrubbery in which were chirping several little birds. The cat was crouched close to the ground. I noticed the quiet painstaking tread of each slowly uplifted foot, and the rigid condition of the head, body and tail as almost creeping over the lawn she progressed slowly and as noiselessly as a shadow. After moving thus slowly toward the bushes the cat glided under a bunch of ornamental grass and lay perfectly still for several moments. Then she continued to glide slowly closer to the branches of the tree on which the birds were amusing themselves unconscious of danger. I watched her skillful movements with great interest. The little song birds continued to creep about among the lower branches and I saw it was a certainty that one of them would be captured, then I gave the alarm and they fled. One day as a number of us sat upon our piazza we saw a red squirrel skip over the lawn. We admired his graceful movements but thought no more about him as he disappeared in the shrubbery. A few moments later we saw a cloud of dust arising at a distance from the place where we had last seen the squirrel. Searching for the cause we saw the big house cat go whirling around in a small circle with the red squirrel in her mouth. She had seen him coming at a distance and had stationed herself at a point where she she had reason to suppose the squirrel would pass, had captured him, and her whirling movement was doubtless designed to daze the squirrel while she crushed out his life with her jaws. A lively cat will destroy many hundred song birds in one season.

Big Hay Crops.—Dear Editor: I am now experimenting to learn just what time is best to use commercial fertilizers. I have been using a grass dresser at the time of seeding which is, so far as I know, all right, but I am trying to learn whether there is any better time or quantity to use what I have called my spring dresser that I have been using for years. Last year I made a special push to make three crops upon a quarter acre section of my grass field, a section that had been intensely cultivated for years before seeding.

For the first crop I put on at the rate of 650 pounds per acre of the spring dresser made from 1-3 bone, 1-3 muriate of potash and 1-3 nitrate of soda, second crop 250 pounds, third crop 250 pounds of the same spring dresser, making in all at the rate of 1150 pounds of the above compound to the acre. My last year's report from this quarter acre section was, namely: The most remarkable sample will be shown this year, 1903, from a quarter acre section where the first crop cut was over four feet in height and weighed 2,471 pounds, second crop cut this year from the same field was over three feet high and weighed 2,240 pounds making seven and a half feet in height. Each crop was full headed and blossomed. The third crop did not blossom, but weighed 1,750 pounds, at the rate of three and one-half tons to the acre. The total weight of the three crops from this quarter acre section this year was 6,401 pounds, or at the rate of 25,644 pounds per acre, and a total growth of over nine feet.—Geo. M. Clark, Conn.

Notes From the Nursery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

Some have the idea that a pot-grown strawberry plant must be set out in July to produce a crop the following season, and believe that pot-grown plants set out after the middle of August will not produce a crop the next season, but experience has taught me that good potted plants lined out even as late as the last week in September will produce a nice lot of fruit, and, compared with larger plants set at same time a much better crop.

For my own planting I prefer to pot the plants as soon as they are rooted. I keep them in the bed until the plants are what we may term pot bound. I would rather have 75 good plants set after August 15th than 100 set in July, unless the season was more favorable earlier. A neighbor received some pot-grown plants last season and before planting removed the paper wrapping entirely from the ball of earth and roots. This I considered a mistake. The better plan is to let the paper remain, merely removing that part that may be about the crown of the plant. Then set the plant directly where wanted, pouring water into the hole if the soil is dry. Ninety-five per cent should live.—E. H. B.

The first picking of strawberries was made here June 15th, being nine days later than last year. The season seems very late, but by referring to my notes I find that we are earlier by two days

than in 1902 and 1891, and three days earlier than in the seasons of 1897 and 1892. Senator Dunlop is our leading early variety.

June 15th—This is the season of the year when we are bending our efforts towards plowing and fitting every plot of land left unplanted for cow peas, buckwheat, or German millet. Only the plots that are in good heart and otherwise suitable for millet are devoted to this crop. The crop is harvested like hay and pays well. Buckwheat is sown on the stiffest piece where a thorough loosener is needed, and it serves its purpose well. Cow peas are sown entirely for a soiling crop, it not only is a good crop to loosen up stiff soils, but is found to be a grand fertilizer.

Everything Turned to Gold.

The legend says that there was a man who was so covetous, and so fascinated with money, and the many things which money would buy, that he was induced to pray that everything he touched might turn to gold. His prayer was answered. He touched the leaf of a tree and it turned to gold in his hand. He plucked a peach from a tree and it turned to gold immediately. He amused himself by piling up quantities of gold in this manner until he became weary and hungry. Then he ordered the most expensive delicacies of the season to be prepared for his dinner. When the feast was ready he reached out his hand for bread and the bread was turned to gold. He picked up an apple and it turned to gold before he had a chance to eat a mouthful. Everything upon the table turned to gold the moment he touched it. He saw that he must starve if this condition of things was to continue. With an abundance of food before him, with gold enough to buy store houses of food, of wines, of all delicacies, he must starve. Therefore he asked God that the answer to his former prayer be recalled. He did not want everything to be turned to gold. He saw that there were some things more valuable than gold. This is a lesson to the covetous. Dr. E. B. Olmstead tells of a man wrecked upon a desolate island who famishing for want of food discovered a bag which he hoped contained bread but to his disgust he found it contained money. Money on a forsaken island was worth nothing; money is good only for that which it will purchase. A good wife, loving children and happy home is worth more to you and me than all the gold in the world.

Grit and Ash for Growing Chicks.—The Geneva, N. Y., bulletin says: "Man, in 15, 18 or 20 years, may multiply his birth weight by 20; the calf weighing from 50 to 75 pounds may in three years become the cow, bull or steer of from 900 to 1,200 pounds; but the chick in ten weeks often shows a gain of 1,500 per cent., and ducklings may add from 50 to 100 per cent. to their weight weekly. And this growth is not of flesh, fat or soft tissue merely; for the extensive, strong, bony framework must be formed with equal rapidity. Something like 10 per cent. of the body of the average fowl would be made up of inorganic (mineral) bone elements or "ash," and the percentage must be much greater in those lean, immature birds. The ordinary grains will not supply this ash in any such proportion.

"In digestion experiments with other animals, ash is usually less completely digested than the other nutrients. Thus we must force the fowl to eat large quantities of food in order to get the amount of ash needed; or we must provide some richer source of mineral elements than grains. If the bone-making material is not abundant one of two things will happen: The bones will be large, soft and weak, resulting in lameness or deformity; or the development of the bird will be governed by the mineral elements and will thus be retarded, making growth slow and unsatisfactory. Such a check in growth can rarely be overcome; just as it is almost impossible to restore the full flow of milk in a cow that has been starved to a marked shrinkage of production." The tests at the station proved that the chicks did as well when bone ash only was added to the purely grain rations, which were made palatable by being in great variety and by regular changes, as upon rations a part of which was animal food. In short, the "ash" element is the important factor in the good growth of the chicks.—Green's Poultry Editor.

I have taken Green's Fruit Grower ever since it was born, which was in 1881, about twenty-three years ago. The paper has come to my table with great regularity during all these years. I have great respect for the paper and for its editor. I cannot do much business on my place without Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion. I enclose \$1.00 herewith for four years' subscription.—A. A. Eastman, Me.

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